

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, APRIL 20, 1900.

\$1 a Year,
in advance



Western Stock Growers' Convention.

The fourth annual convention held at Medicine Hat, on April 12, 1900, was the most largely attended as well as the most successful and representative meeting ever held by the association. No mistake was made in coming to Medicine Hat, for the medicine people of "The Hat" had to give was so pleasant to take that all want to come back again. In fact, "The Hat" possesses so many natural advantages as an easily accessible point at which to hold

no cattle allowed to leave it unless permitted to do so by a veterinary certificate. This quarantine is still in force. The dipping experiments last year were hardly as satisfactory as could be wished for.

The present Stock Inspection Ordinance came in force on July 1, and objection is taken to it because it does away with any semblance of check over cattle slaughtered by the beef contractors at the various Indian agencies, owing to the abolition of the inspection of hides. Numerous complaints have reached the board in respect to this, and the board were of the opinion that legislation, similar to that in force in North Dakota, where it is illegal to slaughter any cattle for an Indian beef contract without official inspection and a record of the brand being taken, would be advisable.

In connection with the new ordinance an excellent system has been introduced whereby each stock inspector makes three copies of his certificate of inspection, one copy going to be filed in the secretary's office. Hence he has a complete record of the brands of all animals shipped from any

Stock Watering Reserves.

An instance was given where settlement had been made upon a water right, and it seemed as though the Department were either powerless or indifferent about the matter. It is a subject that the meeting should deal with. Reference was made to the possibility that the land upon which branding and round-up corrals are situated in various parts of the country, may be leased or settled upon by settlers. To avoid any such possibility, each local association, either personally, or through the general association, should locate the various corrals and apply for a lease of sufficient land in the vicinity to prevent any encroachment. This has been done already in one instance.

An effort made by the secretary of the association to find if any cattle bearing the brands of members of the association had been shipped from points in Montana during the last three or four years, resulted in his securing \$255 from the secretary of the Montana Stock Growers' Association for eight animals.



On the Farm of W. E. Baldwin, Manitou, Man.

stock meetings as well as being the centre of a rapidly developing stock district that it is only natural to infer that more meetings will be held at this point. Everyone expressed themselves highly delighted with the most hospitable entertainment given them by the townspeople and stockmen.

The meeting was opened by President D. W. Marsh, and in his address he spoke of the work accomplished during the year and dwelt on the advantages of being a member of the association. He made special mention of the wolf bounty and the system of inspection.

The secretary then presented the report of the board of management, which is summarized as follows:—

Report of the Board of Management.

This report was a most valuable one, and showed that a most important work had been done during the year. The mange question was taken hold of and a dipping vat was erected at Kipp. The whole of Alberta lying south of the main line of the C. P. R. was placed under quarantine and

point in the Territories since July 1. This should make a valuable record of the shipping business of the country.

In November the stockmen in Southern Alberta, being convinced that some steps were necessary to protect their interests hired a practical cowman to look after their interests on ration day on the Blood Reservation and to keep tally of all brands of slaughtered animals. His expenses were afterwards assumed by the board and he was made inspector of hides at all slaughter houses in Southern Alberta. Through this official several instances were discovered of animals that had been turned over without the consent of their rightful owner.

Efforts were again made to have the criminal code of Canada amended so that the presence of a brand upon any animal should be *prima facie* evidence of the ownership of such animal by the owner of the brand, and the board is pleased to state that a bill dealing with this question among others, is now before the Senate. The association has been steadily endeavoring to obtain this legislation ever since its incorporation in 1896.

Horse Stealing and Cattle Killing.

Whatever the reason, there has been considerable increase in horse and cattle stealing and cattle killing lately, perhaps owing to the police force being largely decreased and the value of animals having increased. The association felt compelled to take up this work, though not sanguine of success, as it is a very difficult matter to secure conviction. They, however, have two persons committed for trial for horse stealing and extradition proceedings have been instituted to bring back a third man from the U. S. for cattle stealing.

Wolf Bounties.

The new ordinance in reference to the payment of wolf bounties went into force this year. This ordinance provides only dollar for dollar for what the association spends, instead of supplying it all as in the past. It so happens that the amount of bounty claimed this year is lower than last, only 370 instead of 825 being paid for, the funds of the association have not been unduly strained, but in order to accomplish

this the bounty on pups and females was abolished.

Cattle Killed on the Railway.

A very large number of claims for cattle killed on the railway has been made this year and all satisfactorily settled, with the exception of one or two that are still pending. In view of the higher values now prevailing, the board think that the scale of values agreed on at the 1898 meeting should be readjusted.

Assistant Com. McIlree, of the N. W. M. P., notified the secretary that the enforcement of the Animals Contagious Diseases Acts in the N. W. T. had been given to his department. His officers reported mange as being prevalent in Southern Alberta, and he wanted to know what action the association proposed to take in the matter of stamping it out.

Secretary's Report.

The secretary's report showed an increase in membership from 164 to 183. The number of stock upon which assessment was levied was 123,978 head; 113,684 cattle and 10,294 horses, being an increase of 8,347 over the previous year. Owing to the assessment this year being reduced from 2c. per head to 1½c., the total amount collected from members was \$2,400.47, as against \$2,726.53. In all \$1,012.00 was paid out in wolf bounty for 370 head; 277 pups under 3 months old, 32 grown females and 61 grown males. Of these 174 were paid for by the inspector at Maple Creek, 149 at Macleod, and at Calgary 47. During the previous 14 months bounty was paid for 825. Of the total amount paid out the association contributed \$589.50. Since the last return was made \$1,455.66 has been paid. This shows a great decrease from \$3,304 paid during the previous 14 months. The inspection returns from July 1, 1899, to March 31, 1900, was 32,884, as follows:

Cattle.

Steers	24,184
Cows and heifers	5,520
Calves	246
Bulls	49
Stags	16

Total 30,015

Horses.

Geldings	1,789
Marcs	923
Colts	87
Ponies	87

Total 2,869

The stock was shipped as follows:—

	Cattle.	Horses.	Total.
Maple Creek	4441	250	4691
Lethbridge	4255	269	4524
Medicine Hat	3761	315	4076
Pincher Creek	3517	126	3643
Calgary	3172	349	3521
Claresholm	2717	186	2903
Macleod	351	1221	1572
Cayley	1396	3	1399
Cochrane	1122	....	1122
Rush Lake	1026	....	1026
Walsh	980	....	980
Dundurn	840	....	840
Whitewood	757	....	757
Stair	406	51	457
Olds	438	....	438
Alameda	213	....	213
Weyburn	190	....	190
High River	29	93	122
Swift Current	115	....	115
Morden	137	....	137
Prince Albert	81	....	81
Gull Lake	35	....	35
Estevan	32	....	32
Fleming	4	6	10
	30,015	2,869	32,884

Financial Statement.

The year was begun with a balance on hand of \$2,382.60, which with receipts dur-

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass. Seed for sale, price \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Half rate to all C.P.R. points in Manitoba and N.W.T. Both sex of stock for sale.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States.

W. J. HELLIWELL, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. All kinds of above young stock for sale. Prices right.

R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2448

W. M. McBRIDE, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253, Portage la Prairie, Man.

JAMES GLENNIE, Longburn, Man. Importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull Calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

KENNETH McLEOD, Dugald, Manitoba. Chester White and Suffolk Pigs for sale. My stock are prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

JAS. TOLTON, Walkerton, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. A number of exceptionally fine young bulls. Prices right.

JOS. VUILL & SONS, Meadowside Farm, Carlton Place, Ont., breeders of Ayrshires, Shropshires, Berkshires, B.P. Rocks. Young stock for sale.

F. W. GREEN, Moosejaw, Assa., breeder and importer of high-class Shorthorns. Some fine young stock for sale, climatized to Western range.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

HY. BYERS, Macgregor, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in the West, headed by Rover Pops, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

JAS. ROBERTSON, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs, Hereford Bull Calf; also Brome and Rye grass seed for sale.

A. J. MORRISON, "Carman, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. One 11 and one 24 months old bulls of exceptional quality for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642f

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 1588

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1643f

ROBT. WHITE, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by "Crimson Chief" (24057) Young stock for sale.

EDWARD T. PETAR, Souris, Man., breeder of high-class Hereford and Ayrshire cattle. Correspondence solicited.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, L. breeder of Tamworth Pigs. Young Pigs for sale.

JAMES RODGERS, Panima, Alta., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. A few young bulls for sale.

W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires, Southdowns, P. Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Poultry.

W. M. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale. 2431

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale. 1731f

JAMES STANCOMBE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Three choice-bred Bulls for sale.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man. Ayrshire Cattle. A splendid pair of young bulls for sale.

ALEX. McNAUGHTON, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Pol. Chinas. Young stock for sale.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man. Tamworths. Orders booked for young Pigs from imp. stock.

A. B. SMITH, Moosomin, Assa. Breeder of Cotswolds, Southdowns; Berkshires, Chester Whites.

D. ALLISON, Stroua Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

WELLINGTON HARDY, Pomeroy, Man. Ayrshires and improved Yorkshires. 3 bulls for sale.

J. R. HENRY, Chater, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine and W. P. Rocks. Write or call.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. One fine Alberta-bred bull for sale.

WALTER JAMES, Kossar, Man. Breeder of choice Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Elgin, Manitoba, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

F. MURDOCH, Bru, Man. Shorthorn Cattle. Yorkshire Swine and Shropshire Sheep.

W. C. MURDIN, Plumas, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Young bulls for sale.

JAS. MURRAY, Breeder of Border Leicester Sheep. Young Rams for sale. Lyleton, Man. 1627f

GEO. RANKIN, Hamiota, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock always for sale. 2443

ALEX. WOOD, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep

WANT, SALE OR EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

Wanted. Contract to break and backset 160 to 200 acres clean prairie. Good work guaranteed. Address—P.O. Box 557, Manitou, Man.

For Sale.—One Shorthorn bull, good pedigree. —Fred G. Carss, Lumsden, Assa.

For Sale.—One team of ge'dings, age 4 years weight 2 600 lbs. Teams cheap for cash, or part cash and part cattle.—Geo. G. Thompson, Ellisboro P.O.

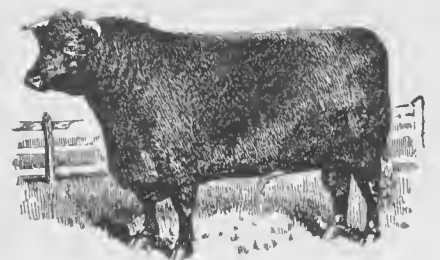
Farm for Sale.—Undersigned offers for sale N½ 28-14-26w1, 7 miles from Minota: fi st-class concrete house, good water, splendid improved farm in good shape.—Wm. Buzzza, Beulah, Man. 7 10

Any person suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, or any stomach trouble caused from impure blood, should send \$1.00 for 200 days treatment, or name for sample, to W. Lyndon, Lyndon, Alta.

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Importer and breeder of

SHORTHORN CATTLE.



Golden Fame (imp. 26056) (72610).

My herd is one of the largest in America, both imported and Canadian bred. A very choice selection of both sexes always on hand for sale. Personal inspection invited. Address all communications:

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. Ry. Station and Telegraph, Hamilton, Ont., on main line Grand Trunk Ry.

For
Herefords

call on or
write
J. E. MARPLES,
Poplar Grove
Farm,
Deleau, Man.



PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Shorthorn Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

ing the year made a total of \$5,505.36. Expenditure during the year amounted to \$2,849.15, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,656.21. This, with an unpaid balance of 1898 assessment of \$79.75, \$426.74 for 1899, and \$73.50 due from the Northwest government, makes the total assets \$3,236.20, from which \$126.85 has to be paid for wolf bounty.

Election of Officers.

President, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake; 1st vice-pres., A. R. Springett, New Oxley; 2nd vice-pres., W. F. Cochrane, Cochrane; sec.-treas., R. G. Matthews, Macleod.

Board of Management—Bow River, W. R. Hull, Calgary; Medicine Hat, Robert Porter; Maple Creek, D. J. Wylie, Maple Creek; Lethbridge, Howell Harris, Lethbridge; Sheep Creek, J. Rodgers, Sheep Creek; High River, H. Smith, High River, and F. S. Stimson, Pekisko; Pincher Creek, Chas. Kettles, Pincher Creek, and R. Duffie, Pincher Creek; Willow Creek, D. R. Warnock, Livingstone, and A. B. McDonald, New Oxley. This brought the morning's session to a close.

Dipping he thought was the most effective way of getting rid of it, and if it was not attended to at once would yet be a very costly thing for the stockmen.

A number of stockmen spoke in reference to the matter and doubted if it was the true mange. One man said he had found cattle mangey during the winter, but they got all right when the grass came. One man said that some of his animals seemed to be affected one month, then it would disappear and others would be troubled. In answer to this, Dr. McEachran said that the trouble must not be confounded with what is called "buffalo itch." If a little of the scurf is scraped off with a knife, placed on black paper and examined under a good magnifying glass, the parasite will be seen as a white spot, something like a cheese mite. It must not be confounded with skin diseases arising from disorders of the stomach, such as indigestion, which sometimes cause shedding of the hair, and is often called "buffalo itch." This will all disappear when the grass comes, and is not caused by the

the N. W. M. P. be requested to furnish at least one policeman to accompany each round-up and see that the law, as provided by the Contagious Diseases Act, be carried into effect."

Considerable discussion arose out of this as to whether a man could not treat his own cattle. Dr. McEachran said that gentle cattle could be handled in stalls all right, but wild cattle should be dipped.

American Tramp Cattle.

It was thought that mange had been brought in by American tramp cattle pasturing on this side of the line; it was therefore decided that the Board of Management take steps to bring before the Government the necessity of preventing American tramp cattle grazing on the Canadian range. From time to time various schemes have been proposed for dealing with this trouble, such as a fence, enforcing the present custom laws by taking up all animals found on this side and selling them for duty, putting on riders to watch the line,



Scene in the Nursery of H. L. Patmore, Brandon, Man.

At the afternoon session, in the absence of the newly-elected president, who is in the old country, the 1st vice-president, A. R. Springett, occupied the chair. A vote of thanks to the retiring president was passed.

Mange.

Dr. McEachran spoke on the mange question. He said it had been present for two years and it was time that united action was taken about it. He said there was no doubt about it being the true mange, repeated examinations having shown conclusively that it was far too prevalent. Of course, what was generally called mange is not all true mange. He explained the nature of the parasite and how it worked on the skin. It was liable to spread and cause serious trouble. The reason serious loss had not occurred this past winter was owing to its mildness, but had it been a hard winter the irritation and weakness caused by the parasite would have occasioned most serious losses. It was a question that required prompt and united action. He distributed a circular giving plans of a dipping vat and chute, which we give in full in another column.

true mange parasite. It will also be noticed that such animals are not itchy and are not constantly rubbing and licking themselves, neither are their tails continually switching, as is the case when true mange is present. Buffalo itch and mange resemble one another in that they are the worst from January to March and that the itch seems to disappear when good grass comes, but it will be bad again in the fall and will cause serious loss if next winter happens to be a hard one. When asked whether steers fit to ship could be sent away, Dr. McEachran said they could be sent to the slaughter houses under inspection, but they could not be exported.

After considerable discussion, the following resolution, moved by Howell Harris and seconded by F. S. Stimson, was passed:—

"That the Government be requested to order that upon the coming general spring round-up all cattle affected with mange within the limits of our association districts be gathered, and that the said cattle shall be driven to a dipping chute, and that they be properly dipped under the supervision of a Government V.S., and discharged only when directed by the V. S. That

and treating their cattle as they do ours. The latter plan was thought to be perhaps the most effective, as if taken up and sold here, the returns after expenses are paid would be so much lower than can be obtained for them on the other side that they would be kept on the proper side of the line.

It was also decided that the Territorial Legislature be asked to amend the Stock Inspection Act so as to provide for the inspection of all cattle killed by a beef contractor to the Indian reserves, and also that stock inspectors be given power to inspect the hides of all cattle sold to butchers.

On motion of W. F. Cochrane, it was decided to ask the Legislature to make it compulsory in the case of animals killed on the railway that the hides be taken off and sent to the nearest stock inspector, so he can decipher the brand.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, it was decided that it is desirable that inspection for Canadian brands be made of all cattle driven south over the boundary line by American round-up parties who gather cattle on Canadian soil.

The Tuberculin Test.

Mr. Cross made inquiry about a motion re the tuberculin test for cattle coming into the Territories made last year. The retiring president stated that the board had laid the matter before the Government, who replied that such legislation was out of their power and referred the board to Ottawa.

It was then moved by W. F. Cochrane, and after some debate carried, that the Territorial Government be requested to pass an act requiring pure bred cattle coming into the Territories to pass the tuberculin test.

Dr. McEachran said this question was of more than ordinary importance. Our pure bred animals have to pass the test before going into the U. S.; there was a danger that those that would pass the test would go there and those that could not might come here. He had been informed that it was within the power of each province to pass such a law. Prince Edward Island had such a law; no pure bred animal could be admitted to the island unless having successfully passed the tuberculin test. As an embargo had been put on Argentine cattle coming into Great Britain it would improve the price of cattle here, now, therefore, was the time to act; it was most important that we should protect the range and he hoped the meeting would not break up before some action had been taken.

Quite a discussion followed. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, who was present, raised objections to such a motion, and said that much less was being heard of the necessity for the test in the east now. He very sensibly pointed out the inadvisability of doing anything that would tend to stop the ready introduction of pure bred cattle. He thought it very inconsistent to place this burden on pure bred stock and allow thousands of stockers to come in without it.

On motion of W. F. Cochrane, it was decided to ask the Territorial Government to change the time that bulls are allowed to run at large upon the range from the 1st of April to the 1st of July, as it is at present, to that between January 1st and July 1st.

On motion of W. R. Stewart, it was decided to erect a squeezer for examining brands at shipping points, and a subsequent motion limited the amount to be spent at any one place to \$100.

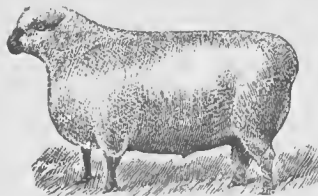
Remount Stations.

The deputation from the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba and the N. W. T. were received at the session Friday morning. The secretary of the association, Geo. Harcourt, editor of The Nor'-West Farmer, explained that the object of the association had in sending a deputation to meet the Western stock growers was to enlist sympathy and help in their efforts to get the Imperial Government to establish in the west a remount purchasing depot for horses for the army. He read the resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association in regard to this, and explained what action had been taken already by Dr. Rutherford, the president, to bring the matter before the proper authorities. He also wished to secure their co-operation and assistance in trying to get stallions placed on the Indian Reserves in much the same way as they had been given pure bred bulls. He also wished their assistance in trying to get the minimum value placed on horses coming into the country raised to \$50. All these questions were thoroughly debated and resolutions passed endorsing the action of the Horse Breeders' Association.

On motion of Chas. Kettles, a resolution was passed to the effect that much of the criticism on Strathcona's Horse was uncalled for and not advisable.

ROXEY STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

J. A. S. Macmillan,
Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdales, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P. O. Box 483, Brandon, Man.

Elmwood Stock Farm

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.



For sale, 3 grand young bulls, all got by imported sires, and out of extra good cows by imported bulls.

H. O. AYEART, MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.

GOLD MEDAL HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERD.



Young Bulls and Heifers for sale sired by Nobleman (imported), Stanley 6th, and Topman, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshires and Yorkshires.

J. G. BARRON Carberry, Man.

CHOICE Shorthorns

YOUNG

I offer 8 choice young Bulls, sired by prize-winning sires; also a few Heifers, 1 and 2 years old.

For particulars, write—

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man

Bulls! Bulls! Bulls!

I will undertake commissions to select pure-bred bulls of any breed for ranchmen, and will attend to their careful shipment. Correspondence solicited.

WM. SHARMAN,

Ridgewood Farm, - Souris, Man.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN,

Live Stock Agent and Importer, BRANDON

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P. O. Box 483

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A few Sows fit to breed, also some August Pigs. Am breeding some first-class Sows for spring litters. Two first-prize Boars at head of herd. Now booking orders.

Write for prices.

JOSEPH LAIDLER, - Neepawa, Man.

Holstein Bull for Sale Cheap

A Pure-Bred Yearling.

Bred from stock from Experimental Farm, Indian Head. Apply to

C. C. MACDONALD,

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Marchmont Stock Farm.



SCOTCH - BRED SHORTHORNS

8 YEARLING 'BULLS,
8 BULL CALVES,

Of great quality and breeding, at moderate prices.

W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O.,
Telephone. (7 miles North of Winnipeg.)

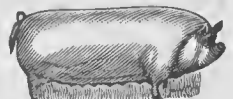
YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES.

See them. Prize pigs. My stock won 25 cash prizes and 3 diplomas in 1899. Order early.

A. B. POTTER, - Montgomery, Assa.

OAK GROVE FARM.

SHORTHORN
CATTLE and
LARGE, IMPROVED
YORKSHIRE
SWINE



Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale a few very fine heifers, also a fine bunch of sows with pig, and a few choice boars fit for service.

Orders booked now for Young Pigs.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.



PLAIN
VIEW
STOCK
FARM.



The home of Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. The most successful herd of Berkshires in the Dominion in the leading Fairs during the last 4 years. My Berkshires consist of 4 of the best Boars and 16 of the best breeding Sows I ever had, all prize winners. Bulls, Boars, Sows, Ram Lambs and Barred Rocks for sale at reasonable prices. Booking orders for spring stock. My herds are not large, but choice. Come and see them, or write for prices.

F. W. BROWN, Prop., Portage la Prairie

R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.

Lakeside Stock Farm.

SHORTHORN COWS

(with calves at foot),

and HEIFERS for sale, bred to "Sir Colin Campbell." Also two yearling Bulls.

Farms and Stock

For sale at all times. Apply to

H. R. KEYES, - Midway, Man.



I want orders for the following—

Reg. ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, bacon type, great growers.

M. B. TURKEYS, fall delivery. Finest pens in Manitoba. No eggs.

TOULOUSE GEESE, fine and large. Fall delivery. No eggs.

B. P. ROCKS, from imported stock. Eggs \$1.50 per 13.

Wm. Kitson, Burnside, Man.

When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.

Bounty on Coyotes and Wolves.

A resolution was passed placing the bounty on grown bitch wolves at \$10, whelps \$3, grown dogs \$5. To encourage the Indians in hunting the wolves by providing a living for them as well as thinning out the coyotes, it was decided to offer a bounty of 25 cents on each full-grown coyote and 12½ cents on coyote pups. The amount to be so expended not to exceed \$1,000. It was also decided that as each stockman should have interest enough in protecting his stock to kill all the coyotes he can that the bounties on coyotes be paid to Indians and halfbreeds only.

Executive Meeting.

At a meeting of the newly-elected executive held subsequent to the meeting, it was decided that the secretary should write to the secretary of the Montana Stock Growers' Association enlisting the help of that association in stamping out mange, as it is reported to exist on the Montana side of the line.

It was also decided that the secretary and southern manager draw up a circular outlining the steps required by the Government to be taken this year for the eradication of mange, that all animals showing the slightest symptoms of mange must be gathered at the spring round-up and dipped under the supervision of a Government inspector, the district associations to instruct their captains of round-ups to gather every suspicious animal, irrespective of ownership, found on such range, and further to recommend that all animals, as far as possible, whether apparently affected or not, be dipped once this summer.

The committee decided upon the following values and compensations for stock killed on the railway tracks, and will try to get the railway authorities to agree to it:—

	Value.	Compensation.
Steers 4 years old and over...	\$50	\$25.00
Steers 3 years old and over... 45		22.50
Steers 2 years old and over... 30		15.00
Steers 1 year old and over... 22		12.50
Cows 3 years old and over... 35		17.50
Cows 2 years old and over... 30		15.00
Cows 1 year old and over... 25		12.50

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Calgary.

Unsatisfactory Business.

The high price of horses, the large number imported last season from the U. S. as well as from the East, and the large number likely to be brought in again this year to supply the demand, brings home in a most convincing way to every farmer the need of doing something in the horse breeding line himself. While horses were cheap it may have been, as many contended, the cheapest plan to buy the horses needed to keep up the working force, but at the prices which now prevail, and are likely to prevail for a number of years, it would seem a wise policy for farmers to breed a number of their mares and raise their own supply. A largely increased number of mares were bred last season, and it is most likely that the number will be considerably augmented this year. This should mean another good season for stallion owners.

The Farmer is pleased to be able to state that there are a lot of most useful stallions in the West, but is reluctant to have to add that there were a number of stallions patronized last year, which, we feel sure, will not tend to improve the quality of our horses. The class of stallion we refer to is obtained by breeding a common mare to a pure bred stallion, then saving the progeny; if a horse colt, to be used as a sire. We can call these nothing but scrub sires. Now and then one among them proves a

prepotent breeder, but as a class they are to be avoided, for, no matter how good looking they may be individually, they do not carry in their blood the guarantee that they can pass to their progeny their own good qualities or those of their pure bred sires. In some districts horses of this class have done considerable harm in crowding out good pure bred animals and in discouraging men who have brought in a good pure bred horse. Thus a double blow is dealt the horse industry.

A man with such a scrub sire can well afford to charge a lower service fee, and the competition which this class of animal has induced has put the stallion business in a very unsatisfactory condition. Competition between pure bred stallion owners during the period of depression perhaps had something to do with it, too. But, with improved times before us, we think it high time that a stand was taken by stallion owners against guaranteeing a colt to stand-up-and-suck and other such nonsense. It should all be discontinued because wholly unfair to the stallion owner for the reason that the after treatment of the mare is in the hands of the owner, and such treatment has much to do with the success of the colt. We do not think farmers want something for nothing, but

Canadian Horse Show.

The sixth annual Canadian horse show will be held in the Toronto armories on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 26, 27 and 28. This year the show promises to be better than ever. The class of horses will show a great improvement and the number of entries will be largely increased. Many additions have been made to the prize list, and nearly \$5,000 are offered in premiums. The Dominion Government, through the Minister of Agriculture, in order to encourage the production in Canada of horses adapted for war office purposes, has offered prizes amounting to \$300. The first class is for horses suitable for artillery purposes; the second class is for mounted infantry horses. In each class the prize is \$100, divided \$50 to first, \$35 to second and \$15 to third. It is thought that the inauguration of these classes will be an incentive to farmers and breeders to produce horses suitable for British army purposes, for which the market is almost unlimited. We understand that Dr. Rutherford, M. P., president of the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba and the Territories, has been chosen as one of the judges of military horses.



Threshing Scene on the Farm of Jas. K. Hay, Foxwarren, Man.

if it is offered to them they are foolish for not taking it. Guaranteeing a colt to stand-up-and-suck is giving the farmer something for nothing and puts a premium on carelessness in handling the mare. We believe it would be in the best interests of the horse industry if that privilege were withdrawn by stallion owners. The Farmer also believes that if there were some way of preventing all but pure-bred registered horses standing for service it would be a step in the right direction toward improving the horse industry. In France all stallions have to pass a government inspection. Would it not be in the best interests of the horse industry if there was a law in Manitoba and the Territories prohibiting a stallion from standing for service unless he was registered in a recognized studbook? What say you?

E. Williams, of Barnsley, impounded a number of cattle a short time ago, belonging to Frank McDermott, because they had got at his stacks and consumed a quantity of hay. It appears that there is no herd law at present in force in that district, and Williams therefore had no right to impound the cattle. McDermott brought the matter before Magistrate Pritchard, with the result that Williams was fined \$10, including costs, for illegally impounding the cattle.

Horse Breaking on the Ranch.

The following extract from an article which appeared in the columns of the Live Stock Journal, of London, Eng., in the 16th February issue, deserves more than passing comment:—

"The process of breaking a horse on some Manitoba ranches is a very sketchy one. A negro rough-rider goes into an enclosure where four or five perfectly raw youngsters are confined, and after more or less—generally more—coaxing and handling, he succeeds in getting the bridle on it; then he springs upon its back, men in waiting withdraw the bars of the corral, and the horse bucks his way out upon the open prairie, to bolt or do what may seem good to him. After several days of this he is considered broken in! The rough-riders who do the work are not long-lived men; they die of internal injuries from the continual strain caused by bucking."

That a paper as well informed as the Live Stock Journal usually is should make room in its columns for such trash only emphasises the absolute ignorance which prevails in Great Britain respecting colonial affairs, and incidentally suggests the advisability of disabusing the minds of our old country customers as to the rough and ready methods adopted in the breaking of horses here.

Profitable Calves.

Already the hunt for stockers has begun, and no doubt many farmers prefer to sell them than keep them. If a farmer will increase the number of his cows and raise more calves to sell off in the spring as yearlings, he can make a nice thing of it, and especially if he will force them along during the winter a little. We saw a bunch of about 60 such yearlings the other day. They had been bought in last fall very cheaply, wintered in a large loose box on cut straw and a little chopped damaged wheat—an average of not more than 2½ lbs. a day. They were in fine condition this spring, strong, thrifty, growthy fellows, just in the best condition to make rapid gains when put on the range. These yearlings sold for \$20 each and gave their enterprising owner a good profit on their cost including the meal and straw. Besides they left behind many loads of fine manure. The majority of the yearlings sold this spring will bring only \$12 or \$13. Would it not pay to give them a little better feed during the winter and get \$20 for them? You can't use 25c. or 30c. wheat and straw to better advantage.

Now, if a farmer has the run for them during the summer and can find some more cheap wheat and bran, he will be surprised at the growth these animals will make by fall. But even without the grain rapid gains will be made which the farmer might as well have as the rancher. If sale has to be made on the score of obtaining money for current expenses, and the farmer has plenty of good grass, we would advise him to seriously consider borrowing the money for a short time, as the increase in the cattle will pay a handsome profit on the venture.

Keep Boars From Sows.

Boars, says a contemporary, should not only be kept separate from sows, but they should not be kept in pens in close proximity to them, especially at the mating season. When kept in a pen adjoining sows they are uneasy at such a time, and will become so restless that they will not thrive; especially is this true of young animals.

Keeping them thus has been known to render them useless for breeding. And this result has followed when there was a close board partition between the pens. This should be borne in mind when arranging quarters for boars and sows respectively, for then it can be easily arranged. Where it can be done it would be better to have the quarters for the boars quite separate from those for the sows.

An important item in starting the horses into heavy work is to see that they are well groomed twice a day. It is a good plan to see that the shoulders are brushed clean and kept so during the day.

The Scientific American is quoted as saying that "experiments show that a horse can draw on the worst kind of road about four times as much as he can carry on his back. On a good macadamized road he can pull ten times as much, on a paved road twenty-five times as much, and on a street railway fifty-eight times as much as he can carry on his back."

Every sheep man knows the difficulty of getting a ewe to adopt the lamb from any other dam when her own happens to die. Sometimes the skin of the defunct is put over the substitute. A correspondent tells us of a sure plan. Make a slight nick in the nose of the ewe, just enough to draw blood and no more. With the forefinger touch the nose of the ewe and wipe it on the lamb. The taste of her own blood will make the ewe take the lamb directly.

Horse Owners Should Use
GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND
POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OF FIRING

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., TORONTO, O.T.

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN.

BREEDER OF

Clydesdale Horses
AND
Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R. REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.

Border Leicesters.

I am offering my entire flock of Border Leicesters for sale. This flock has won the flock prize for the last eight years at the Winnipeg Industrial. The flock consists of 18 Ewes and 7 Rams. Prices right.

JAS. MURRAY, Lyleton, Man.

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM.

Largest Stud of Clydesdales in Canada

Headed by the champion stallion of all ages LYON MACGREGOR.

STALLIONS & COLTS from the best blood in Scotland and Canada.

AYRSHIRE BULLS & HEIFERS from imported stock.

BEST MILKING STRAINS with good teats.

TERMS REASONABLE.

A visit to Thorncliffe will repay you.

ROBT. DAVIES, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

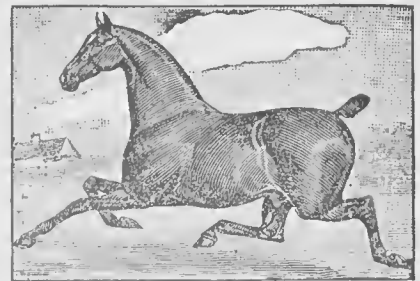
RUFF LACED POLANDS.

S.C. BROWN LEGHORNS

Young stock for sale.

Eggs in season.

J. B. JICKLING, Carman, Man.

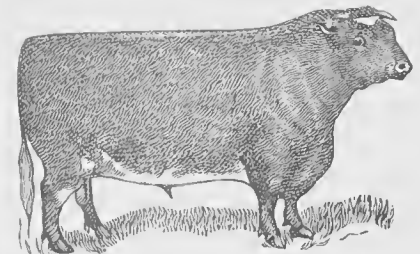


HACKNEYS FOR SALE.

Several Hackney Stallions pure bred and registered. Can also supply yearling Hackney stallions in the spring, with three crosses (unregistered).

RAWLINSON BROS.

Box 20, CALGARY, ALTA.



J. E. SMITH, Importer and Breeder of Horses for sale

Clydesdales—Stallions and Mares, all ages. SHORTHORNS—Bulls, Cows and Heifers

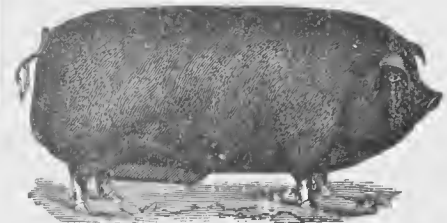
All animals registered in their respective herd books. Everything for sale, except the stock bulls. Lord Stanley and Golden Meas (re imported). If notified, visit is met at the station. Come and see stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or wire—

J. E. SMITH, P.O. Box 274, Tel. 4, SMITHFIELD AVE., BRANDON

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

Proprietor of Boundary Herd of

POLAND CHINA SWINE



Our herd are direct descendants of such noted hogs as Canada Wilkes, Guy Wilkes 2nd, M. F. Sanders, and the Tecumsehs. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Write for what you want; satisfaction guaranteed. Prices always reasonable. Nothing but choice sows kept for breeders. We are now booking orders for spring pigs of 1900. We have a few good winter pigs for sale. Write and describe what you want, and we will endeavor to treat you as we would wish to be treated.

GOLD STANDARD HERD OF REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.



I am now hooking orders for spring pigs, bred from large mature stock, and sired by hogs weighing from 500 to 800 lbs., sows from 400 to 750 lbs. No better Berkshire blood on the continent, combining large size, easy feeders, beautiful heads, perfect markings, deep-sided hacon type. Unrelated pairs or single pigs of either sex supplied. Orders solicited.

Address—J. A. McGILL, Neepawa, Man.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY

I have the largest flock of
LEICESTERS
in the West. Stock of both sex always for sale.



BOX 193, BRANDON, MAN.

Dipping Vat and Chute.

Adapted from those in use by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and suggested for Territorial Cattle-men by Dr. McEachran, Chief Veterinarian.

The unfortunate extension of mange on cattle over a large area of the Territories necessitates the active co-operation of every one interested in cattle raising in a determined effort to stamp out the trouble.

Last summer a dipping vat and chute, the plans of which are given herewith, was constructed on plans adapted from the diagrams of a dipping vat and chute used by the Bureau of Animal Industry Division of the U.S. Department of Agri-

It is important that this pest be thoroughly stamped out. This can only be done by co-operation, as to be most effective the dipping must be done simultaneously throughout the infected districts. No infected cattle must be left on the range undipped to spread infection.

The vat itself, Fig. 1, is 32ft. long at the top and 17ft. at the bottom. It is built of 4x4 in. upright timbers placed 3 ft. apart, planked inside with good 2 in. plank and well caulked. It is 7 ft. wide at the top and 2 ft. wide at the bottom. See Fig. 2.

The total depth of the vat is 9 ft., but it is never filled to a greater depth than 5 ft., and will then hold about 3,000 gallons. A short narrow chute, Fig. 4A., leads to the vat, of which the last few feet slope to the level of the dipping fluid. A false bottom, Fig. 1., directly underneath the slope of the chute, compels the animal

Swine Pasture.

Have you planned for pasture for your hogs yet? Isn't it time to do so? Why not sow a patch of wheat for them early? An acre will keep a big bunch of hogs going a long time. They can be turned on it to cut it for themselves when it is four or five inches high. A little later a patch of rape can be sown in drills twenty-four or thirty inches apart, and when cultivated the pigs will walk between the rows and not tramp it down. These two patches will keep the pigs going nearly all summer. Tares are also recommended, and, being hardy, can be sown broadcast early and the pigs left to do the cutting themselves after the tares are six inches high. Oats, barley and rye all make good green feed and are the equal of grass when sown to be pastured off by the hogs themselves. A small acreage devoted to hog pasture will pay as big dividends in pork as in wheat and with less labor. Don't forget, though, that a little grain fed along with the grass means a much more satisfactory gain. A piece of peas near by for the hogs to thresh and eat for themselves will be a good addition by the time they are nearly ripe. A little planning now will mean larger profits with less trouble.

Horses' heels are like men's hands. Some men's hands chap readily on exposure to cold or wind; so some horses' heels crack when exposed to wet or mud. In such a case the only real preventative is to keep them out of the mud, but as that cannot be done the next best thing is to clip off the long hair so that the mud can be washed off easily with warm water and the legs rubbed dry with a cloth at night. If sore or inclined to crack, a V. S., with an extensive practice, recommends carbolized raw linseed oil (1 to 12) applied freely with a bandage at night.

Prices for both fat and lean stock are a shade easier to-day than a month ago. There are two reasons for this. The stiff figures made round Christmas time could not be maintained, and there is an impres-

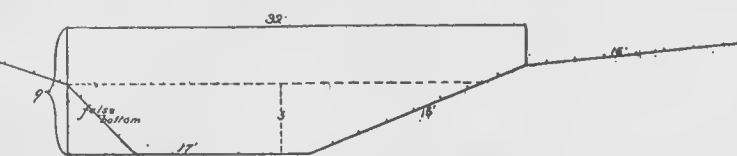


Fig. 1—Sectional view of Vat and Chute, showing depth.

culture in their tick experiments in Texas. The general plan of the vat only is given, the accompanying corrals being omitted. It may be built in connection with a suitable corral, or one may be built for it, having a small pen at each end of the vat for holding the number of animals that can be run through at one time. The following plans are suggested, but they can

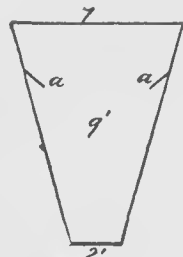


Fig. 2—A cross-section of the Vat

be varied to suit the peculiarities of each location selected. If corrals already built can be utilized the cost of a dipping vat and chute should not exceed \$150.

The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, has promised to supply the dipping material; this, with the free services of the Dominion Veterinarians and the assistance of the Mounted Police, should make the actual money outlay to the stockmen a very small per capita assessment for dipping the stock.

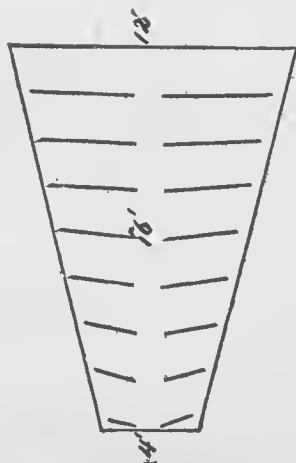


Fig. 3—Dripping Platform.

to swim forward to make room for those following, as a number are run through together. The vat is narrow enough to prevent an animal from turning round in it. Thus each animal is thoroughly immersed.

An incline, Fig. 4E, leads from the end of the bottom to the top of the farther end of the vat, where it is joined to the dripping floor, Fig. 4F and 3. This is a platform 16 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, where it connects with the incline in the vat and 12 ft. wide at the farther end. It is fenced in with boards, slopes slightly toward the vat, and, like the incline, is heavily cleated to prevent the animals slipping.

The vat should be provided with a tongued and grooved cover, which for convenience of handling, is divided into

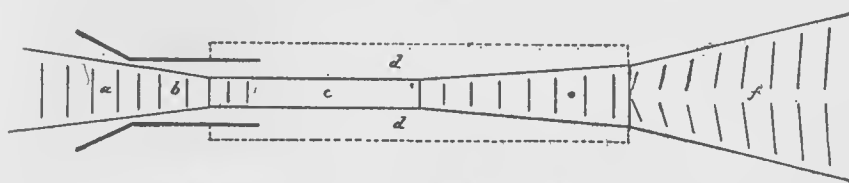


Fig. 4—Ground plan of the Vats and Chutes.

- (a) Chute leading to the vat.
- (b) Inclined floor.
- (c) Bottom of vat; 2 feet wide.
- (d) Shows width and length of the top of the vat.
- (e) Incline leading from the vat.
- (f) Dripping platform.

three sections and is attached to one side; that side, for the purpose of drainage, is built slightly higher than the other. The cover protects the dip from sun, rain and dust and should always be kept closed when the vat is not in use.

In using the dipping vat only as many animals are let out of the corral into the small pen at the end of the vat as can stand on the dripping platform, 8 or 10 head. They are let go through the vat one at a time and allowed to drain on the dripping platform for a few minutes that as little of the dip may be lost as possible. It is always well to retain one or two animals on the dripping platform, as the fresh bunch will enter the vat more readily if they see animals on the other side.

About 18,000 carcasses of frozen mutton, mostly from New Zealand and Australia, are daily imported into Great Britain, and there is every prospect that as cold storage becomes better understood this trade will be greatly extended.

tion that more well fed cattle are in sight than was reckoned for earlier in the year. Ocean freights also do their share to depress the value of good beef on this side. Lean cattle also are affected by the same causes, and there is a feeling that more has been paid for stockers than they were worth. The market for inferior stock will be the first to give way. Both in the States and on this side the scrub is being cried down. Well bred and well fed yearlings are worth more than poor 2-year-olds. It is the growing appreciation of well bred stock that is the principal factor in the inflated values now being paid for choice pure bred cattle, in the Middle States of the Union. Yearlings here are worth \$12 to \$18 according to quality, and at those figures the highest priced are cheapest in the end. Quite a large number of cattle purchased for export last fall were held over winter because ocean freights were too high. The one ray of hope lies in the fact that an embargo has been placed on Argentine cattle on account of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease.

Whither are We Drifting?

It is the source of much complaint that our western farmers and stockmen object to pay as large prices for homebred stock of pure breeding as they are perfectly willing to pay for stock raised in the Eastern Provinces, other things being equal. It seems as if a long railway journey and larger expenses of transportation in some way adds to the excellence of an animal in the estimation of many of our western purchasers, while, if the matter was only thoroughly understood, it would be absolutely clear to them that there are serious disadvantages connected with the importation of stock from the east, particularly in respect to bulls and stallions, which rarely prove serviceable during their first season in this country. Apart from this disability, there is grave danger of injury to all stock on a long journey.

To offset these drawbacks to some extent, it is often claimed that the average eastern breeder possesses a greater degree of experience and skill than the majority of his western competitors, and will, therefore, bring his young stock to a higher state of perfection in a given time and generally devote more thought and intelligent labor towards fitting his stock. While no one will deny that, we have in Manitoba and the Territories pure bred stock breeders of undoubted experience and ability, and while we have quite a number of large successful herds, there can be no doubt that we must concede the first place in this respect to the older settled provinces with their superior accommodation and cheaper labor; but it is more than questionable whether the surplus beef we buy on a young bull, which rapidly wears off as soon as he is put to practical use on our farms and ranches, is so very indispensable that we should send away several thousand miles for such animals, incur large expenses and take greater risks than we need to do if we purchased at home. It might with a great deal of sound sense be argued that the excessive fitting which eastern bulls are subjected to, in many cases, is a distinct disadvantage when such bulls are required for service the same year as they are imported, and is not, in any event, of sufficient value to warrant any premium being paid for it.

It is open to argument whether western breeders are not to some extent aggravating the case by asking too low prices for their stock. The market for pure bred stock is as yet in its infancy and the temptation is often great to reduce prices below their proper standard in order to make sales. This is a tendency which should be resisted by all breeders having the future welfare of their business at heart.

As bearing on this subject, it is of interest to quote a few extracts from advertisements clipped at random from our exchanges. An advertiser in a Southern Alberta paper makes the following startling statement:—

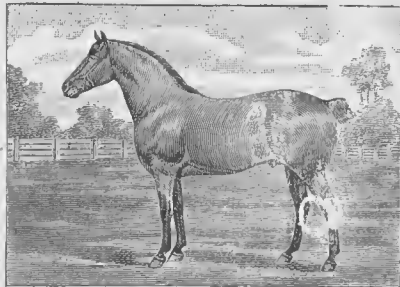
"French Plymouth Rock eggs, per hatching at the W.... B..... C....., at 25 cents per dozen."

Whatever "French" Plymouth Rock eggs are, this appears to be an offer of some amateur breeder whose ardour in the interest of poultry improvement will die a natural death ere this time next year. A gentleman in Northern Alberta proclaims through one of the local papers there that he breeds various varieties of fowl and is prepared to supply eggs at \$1.00 per setting. More liberal still is the following offer which appears in a Northeast Assiniboia exchange:—

"Breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Good cockerels for sale weighing 8 to 9 lbs. Eggs, 75c. per setting of 13."

We are evidently rapidly approaching the point where a setting of eggs from pure bred fowl will be given away with a pound of tea!

SANDY BAY STOCK FARM. HACKNEYS



Rosseau Performer (5391 E.H.S.B.).

We have on hand several Hackney Stallions, both imported and Canadian-bred, all of the best strains, and all prize-winners at our best shows. Entire horses will soon have their routes laid out and owners cannot afford to disappoint their patrons. Apply now and get reasonable quotations. Send for catalogue and particulars to—

HORACE N. CROSSLEY.

Present address, 91 Woodlawn Av., Toronto, Ont.

FOREST HOME FARM.



6 YOUNG BULLS

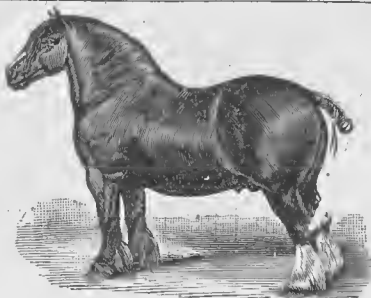
Manitoba Chief and Robie O'Day, and out of some of our best cows.

9 BERKSHIRE SOWS, of choice quality and breeding, from 5 months to 3 years.

The standard of our Yorkshire herd is steadily improving. Our stock boars (one winner of Sweepstakes at last Industrial, the other recently imported from England) are grand specimens of the breed. A choice lot of sows ready to breed. About 50 B.P. Rock cockerels, strong, healthy birds of great size and good marking. All at reasonable prices.

ANDREW GRAHAM,

Roland, N.P.R. Carman, C.P.R. Pomeroy P.O., Man.



Having four Stallions, a Coach, a Road Horse and two Clydesdales, will sell one of the Clydesdales and a Road Horse. These horses have proven to be good stock animals and am only selling because I cannot handle so many. For full information apply to **ALEX. COLQUHOUN, Brandon, Man.**

Don't Sell Your Young Stock

We are prepared to advance money to good farmers and small ranchmen to carry their young stock to maturity and to purchase store stock for fattening, at moderate rates.

HASLAM & WRIGHT

Private Bankers,

Forum Block,

WINNIPEG.

RARE CHANCE

to obtain winners for Winnipeg's greatest Industrial yet held. Our entire COTSWOLD flock for sale at snap prices. Some real good bulls too. Speak quick.

D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man.



CHOICE-BRED

Shorthorns.

For sale a number of Shorthorn COWS and HEIFERS, a well bred and well made lot.

JOHN RAMSEY, Priddis P.O., ALBERTA.

Wm. Stewart & Son,

MONIE P.O., ONT., CANADA,

Breeders and Shippers of

Highest Class Ayrshire Cattle,

AND FANCY POULTRY.

Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Our stock includes winners at Toronto, London, Kingston, Montreal, Ottawa, Boston, New York and World's Fair.

Poultry specialties: Brahmas, Rocks, Wyandottes, Games, Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Houdans, Red Caps, Dorkings, Polands, Bantams, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks. Write for particulars.

Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON,
MANITOU, MAN

SHORTHORNS

A few Females for sale.

Write me before buying.



T. GOSNEY,

MIAMI, MAN.

Breeder and Importer of **LARGE ENGLISH Berkshires**

—AND—

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Two March litters from very large sows on hand. One imported sow, to farrow 1st of April. Price for pigs during May, \$8.00 and \$10.00 each.

Try a setting from my imported Rocks, at \$1.50 per 13 eggs.

Fresh eggs and bacon—Order early and save high express charges.

Buy your boar or bull from the breeders. Up-to-date farmers don't need charity. Call or write.

GLYDE STALLIONS FOR SALE

The 5-year-old Clyde "Lord Stanley," (2588) by "Erskine's Pride," imp. dam, also by imp. stock, is a large horse, with plenty of style, quality and action. Also "The Squire" and "Lawrence Erskine," a pair of 2-year-olds, both prize winners in Ontario past two seasons. Write to—

HENDERS BROS., Treherne, Man.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS.

Three good yearling home-bred Bulls still for sale, also one imported from Ontario. To make room for some importations from Scotland, these will be sold

At very Reasonable Prices.

Hope Farm,

St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

T. M. CAMPBELL,

Manager.

4 Young (Golden Royal—24402—)

SHORTHORN BULLS

Good size, grand feeders, in good growing order and from choicely-bred dams.

J. H. KINNEAR, Souris, Man.

BULLS FOR SALE.

3 registered Shorthorn Bulls from 22 to 24 months old, bred by J. Menzies, Shoal Lake, and by G. Rankin, Hamiota, Man.—**GEO. LEE, Yorkton, N.W.T.**

F. TORRANCE,

VETERINARY SURGEON

Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and dental operations a specialty.

Office: 214 James St., Winnipeg.
Telephone 295.

FREE!

This beautiful little Lady's Watch for selling 3 doz. of our full-sized Linen Doyleys at 10 cents each. Fine Boys' Watch for selling 2 doz. Latest and prettiest designs; sell at sight. No Money Required. Simply write and we send Doyleys postpaid. Sell them, return money, and we mail your watch free. Unsold Doyleys returnable.

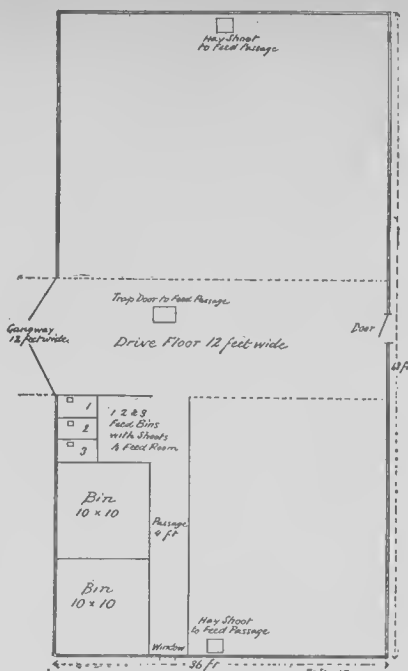
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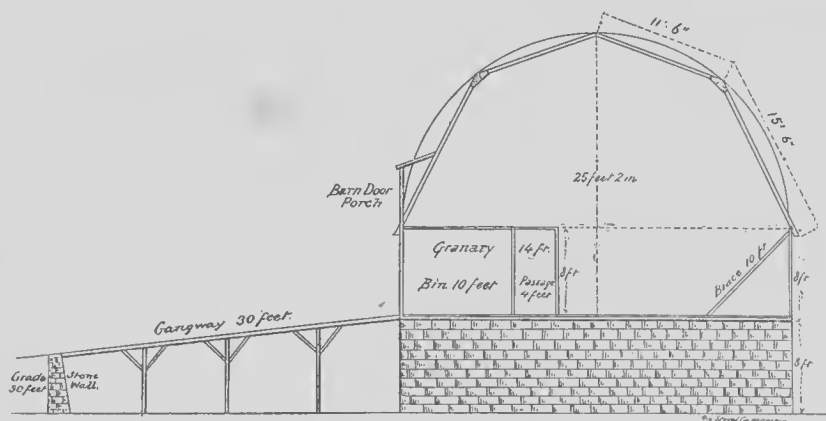
When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.

F. B. Miller & Son's New Barn.

"The stone work is eight feet high on a



stand as well as any other. A similar roof in our neighborhood has stood for many years. An entire frame wall should do as well as the stone, though we think the expense would be greater, at least for us, for stone is plentiful.



Dimension lumber	10,382 ft.
Two-inch plank	5,600 ft.
Siding	3,000 ft.
Shiplap	1,000 ft.
Inch lumber	12,118 ft.
Ceiling	406 ft.

Total..	33,000 ft.
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Shingles	30,000
Lime	150 bus.
Nails	1,000 lbs.
Raw oil	38 gals.
Red oxide paint	75 lbs.
Purple oxide paint	75 lbs.
White lead	25 lbs.
Cement	15 bbls.
Hardware	about \$25

Labor would be about \$300.

Lord Lovat, a far north Shorthorn breeder, has made a record this year for prices on bull calves. He sold three at the Inverness sales averaging \$630; at Perth, three averaging \$696, and at Birmingham, four averaging \$1,286. In addition, he had nearly all the first prizes wherever shown. They were all rich in Sittyn blood.

Occasionally sheep have the misfortune to break a leg. In such a case there is no need to kill the animal. A plaster of Paris bandage applied to the fracture will often times in a few weeks make the limb as good as new. A writer in *The Country Gentleman*, writing on this question, says that he has come across several instances where the plaster bandage brought about a complete cure. A pet lamb had its leg broken. Instead of killing it, a quantity of plaster was wet up with cold water, the leg well greased to prevent the plaster sticking to it when the time came to remove the bandage, and a thick coating was applied directly to the leg, first straightening it as well as possible. Cloth bandages were then wound around it and securely tied. After the plaster had set the lamb was given its liberty. After a few days it began to use the limb a little, and at the end of a month the bandage was removed, and the lamb found to be perfectly sound.

BOLE'S CONDITION POWDER

In 1 lb. packages, 25 cents per package.

A capital tonic, diuretic and vermifuge

For Horses, Cattle,
Sheep and Hogs.

The best spring medicine made for horses

Among the Breeders.

Geo. Gordon, Lansdowne, has sold the well known prize bull Lancer to Mr. McArthur, Stonewall.

A. R. Springett, of New Oxley, purchased from the Canadian Land & Ranch Co. 35 head of young Galloway bulls.

The McGregor district is taking in some well bred stock this spring. Messrs. W. Cairns and Jas Muir have both invested in Shorthorn bulls and W. B. Gilroy in an Ayrshire one.

W. C. Murdin, Plumas, Man., writes:—"One of my Ayrshire cows dropped a fine bull calf a few days ago, which I think is rather the best calf I have raised and promises to make a good one."

At the sale of Isaac Moore, Cypress River, most of his pure bred Shorthorn cattle were bought by Wm. Waller for an American customer. It is a pity to see such stock go out of the country.

J. G. Barron has sold a Stanley bull to Jas. Chewings, Cypress River; another to John Vague, Creelford, and another, Topsman's Pride, to Stewart Bros., Westbourne, also a yearling to C. Melbourne, Viriden.

Geo. Smith, of Neepawa, has imported a Shorthorn bull and a Yorkshire boar from James McCorkindale, Guelph, Ont. He expects to get female stock in both lines and follow pure blood. Not so bad for a last year's settler.

D. H. Andrews, manager of the Canadian Land and Ranch Company, has bought in Scotland six Galloway bulls from the Duke of Buccleuch and five from Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie for use on the company's ranches in Alberta.

Henry Laycock, Rosebank, Man., informed a representative of The Farmer a few days ago that his Poland China swine were never in better condition than at present. Six of his brood sows would farrow within a month, which will give him a fine lot of young stock.

A. E. August, Bates, Man., has brought up from Ontario a pair of Clydesdale mares, a few choice Shorthorn cattle and a pair of Oxford Down ewes. He is an extensive grain farmer, but has found it profitable to keep a bunch of about 25 grade sheep in connection with his farm, and now intends going more extensively into stock raising.

J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, has sold the stallion, Drumtochty, winner of third place at Chicago in 1897 as a 2-year-old, to McCallum Bros., Moosomin. This horse was sired by Lothian Top, he by Lothian King. His dam was Eyebright, by McGregor. He is an exceptionally good and well built horse and should make his mark as a draft horse sire.

In April 5 issue The Farmer stated that Knittel Bros., Boissevain, had bought the Clydesdale stallion, Young McMaster, from Hon. Thos. Greenway. We have been informed since that it was William Nixon who really bought the horse. He has been with Knittel Bros. for the past eleven years handling their stallions. The Farmer wishes Mr. Nixon every success with his new venture.

Samuel McLean, Franklin, who recently purchased the well-known Clydesdale stallion, Charming Charlie, has decided to

Prairie Home Stock Farm

Shorthorn & Ayrshire CATTLE

Yorkshires-Berkshires-Shropshires

Large Stock always on hand to select from, hence the best place to buy.

Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, and imported "Jubilee," 28858. The females are rich in the blood of the most famous families Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Burnside." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorkshire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved bacon type, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Nonpareil," with 30 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor.

JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.



place him on the road in the Neepawa district. Mr. McLean has already had one or two good seasons in that part of the country with Pride of the West, one of Charming Charlie's colts. The young horse will still be retained.

It is expected that the pure bred sows in pig, purchased by the Territorial Government for distribution along the Calgary & Edmonton railway, will be shipped west this week. Due notice of when and where the sales will take place will be given at each point. There are some 225 pure-bred sows and some 25 boars in the lot. A. P. Westervelt, secretary of the Live Stock Association, has the matter in charge in Ontario.

R. McLennan, Lakeside Stock Farm, Moropano, Man., writes: "My stock have come through the winter in fine shape. I have now six fine calves from my imported bull, Sir Colin Campbell. They are all roans but one, which is a red. I sold recently to John Murray, Holmfild, a young bull, Royal Canadian, and to J. G. Washington, Ninga, the 11-months-old heifer, Clemintena, which I expect will do well in his hands.

Wm. Kitson, Burnside, Man., writes:—"My Berkshire stock are doing fine, not fat, but in nice breeding and growing condition. Two sows have farrowed and eight more are to come in. I have brought out a very nice Berkshire sow from T. A. Cox, Brantford. She is in pig to one of his boars. The Mammoth Bronze turkey cockerel, which headed the pen winning the ladies' gold watch given by The Farmer, is growing at a great rate and is going to make a great bird. All my fowl are at present in fine condition and the prospects are good for a successful season."

E. Burnell, of Strathclair, is one of the farmers in that locality who are taking a lead in the securing of a few head of pure bred stock. He has chosen Shorthorns and Berkshires. His two-year-old bull, Strathclair, which was sweepstakes winner in the aged class at the local show in 1899, was raised by the present owner, sired by Lord Clare, of Lynch's breeding, and out of Plum Blossom. A few nicely-made cows and young stock, which were, however, somewhat thin when we saw them, form the nucleus of what Mr. Burnell hopes to develop into a good herd. The foundation stock of the Berkshires were secured from J. A. McGill, and include some very fine large-bodied animals of the standard type.

A Feeder's Experience.

We have always found Herbageum of great value for horses. It keeps them healthy and regular in their habits, and we have never known a horse to go wrong when fed it. With coarse foods it is very valuable; it increases the food value of straw for horses very much, and the saving in feed through its use is one-fourth. Our experience with Herbageum for cows is that in it we always have a very valuable addition to the ration in all ways and under all conditions. It is good for cows previous to calving, and is excellent after they come in. It keeps the bowels always natural, there being no trouble with constipation or scouring. It keeps a cow in good general condition, and maintains her in flesh when milking heavy. We have never had impure milk when feeding it, and its effect on the quality has been good; besides which it increases the quantity one-fourth, and the churning qualities of the cream are improved, while the butter return is increased one-eighth, and it is of a better flavor. By feeding it to our cows, more coarse foods can be utilized, and we can save from one-fourth to one-third of the feed, and consider that there is a saving of about 30 per cent. on the cost of feeding by using it with coarse foods. In keeping fattening cattle healthy and regular, always thriving and ready for their feed, we find it very valuable. It is a great appetizer, and we have been favorably surprised in weighing animals to which it has been fed, and we have proven that by its use there is a more thorough assimilation and that better results are obtained from oil cake, meals and other high-class foods. Results are good when fed on roots, and coarse foods can to one-fourth extent advantageously replace the more expensive ones. Our experience is that better results are obtained from Herbageum than from any other artificial foods.

We have had better results in feeding it to calves than from either linseed oil cake, cotton seed meal or pure flax seed meal, and at less cost. In fact, we could not do without it unless suckled by cows. We also use it for our sheep, and always feed our ewes a little at lambing time, and find it very valuable; and for young pigs it is of real worth, especially when being weaned, and very much lessens the cost at that time. For hogs we have not only found it a very great benefit in putting on flesh, but also that the pork is firmer. It keeps hogs free from worms, indigestion and foundering.

H. DAWSON,
Guelph, Ont.

Among the Breeders.

The last shipment of free sires by the C. P. R. have arrived from the east. They are 60 Shorthorn bulls purchased in Ontario by Robert Miller, of Stouffville. These, with the 25 purchased by William Sharmen in Manitoba, make up a nice lot of useful animals that will be distributed at once. Besides the bulls there are 80 pure bred boars, about equal numbers of Yorkshires, Berkshires and Tamworths. They will be given away on the same terms as the previous ones. All those who are to get them have been selected.

D. Hysop & Son, Killarney, Man., in sending in a change of their advertisement, state that they have decided to offer for sale their entire flock of Cotswold sheep, as they intend going in more extensively for Shorthorn cattle. This flock is a good one, and in it are a lot of rare good animals which will be an acquisition to any flock. "The earlier our flock is sold the better the bargain for the man who gets them." This firm have have lately purchased from J. G. Washington, Ninga, a very promising yearling heifer out of his grand old Cruickshank cow, Butterfly.

Wm. Patterson, of the Idylwild Farm, Birtle, has been breeding pure bred stock in a small way for some little time, and has had some fairly good animals. One of our staff took a run across to his farm, which is quite near the railway station, to see his Shorthorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. He has a few head of Shorthorn cows (which, however, we were unable to see), headed by Royal Scot, a four-year-old bull bred by Walter Lynch and sired by Village Hero. He is a good bull, with splendid hind quarters, a smooth, level back, and is pretty well filled out in most essential points. He carries the Village Hero head, but lacks the massive size of the sire. He has a very thrifty appearance and is very nice under the hand. In the stable we saw a long string of red tickets won at various times by the stock of this farm. Among the flock of Barred Rocks are some beautiful birds, which show splendid marking and good form and weight.

James Glennie, of Longburn, has recently ordered from G.W. Clemons, St. George, Ont., the yearling bull, Madge's Paul, grandson of the two famous cows, Pauline Paul, and Dekoll 2nd, both representing very fashionable and popular strains of Holstein breeding. He has now about 30 head of pure bred Holsteins and is this year increasing his female stock. For the past year he has kept a strict record of the pail achievements of the various cows of his herd and reports some very satisfactory figures, as follows: Daisy Teake's Queen, his favorite cow, calved April 26, 1899, and in a season of ten months' milking produced over 10,000 lbs. of milk, making 430 lbs. of butter. Four of the others made over 400 lbs. of butter each in the season. Speaking of feeding, Mr. Glennie says that he has proven to his own satisfaction that with a really good cow it pays to feed chop right along all the season. He expects this year to extend his buildings and build a silo. As this will be the first silo of our knowledge in the province to be built by private enterprise, we hope the owner will have good success with his venture.

Purves Thomson, Pilot Mound, Man., has just sold to A. E. Thompson, M.P.P., nine head of Shorthorns and an entire Clydesdale colt. The Shorthorns consist of Evelina, a smooth two-year-old of considerable substance with a promising roan calf at foot; Lady Anne, a thick-fleshed roan, with a pretty roan heifer calf at foot by Caithness; Duchess of Rosedale 11th, a red cow of heavy fleshing qualities, of R. D. Foley's breeding, with a fine roan calf at foot by Cavalier, both are good and Mr. Thompson had to pay \$400 for them;

Duchess of Willowdale, a red yearling by Cavalier, possesses Shorthorn characteristics of the very best type, and another yearling heifer, Pilot Mound Rosebud, a thick, good doing one, by an imported bull, makes up the list of females. To head his herd, Mr. Thompson purchased Royal Duke, a yearling bull of great promise. Mr. Thompson also gets an 8 months' old entire colt, for which he pays \$250. He is a most stylish young fellow by Garnet Prince and out of Lady McArthur, a first prize yearling filly at Toronto and a first prize two-year-old at Winnipeg in 1895. The colt is a most promising one, exceedingly well-muscled, with good quarters and back and a beautiful neck. We are safe in saying that this colt will be heard from again. A glance through Mr. Thomson's stock showed them in fine bloom. Caithness, the bull at the head of the herd, was found in fine condition, and the calves already dropped speak well for him as a superior sire. The Clydesdale horses were in thrifty condition and the older mares carrying foals.

BOLE'S COUGH CURE CURES COUGHS.

Of Interest to Farmers who have Scrub to Remove.

My Patent Land Scrubber has been tested in all kinds of scrub during the past season throughout Manitoba and the Territories, as the unsolicited testimonials below will show

These land scrubbers are made powerful enough to pull the heaviest scrub, and are guaranteed unbreakable, and will really last a lifetime.

One man with one team will remove as much scrub, root and branch as five men will cut out, and will do it right.

No scrub plow needed after the scrubber has been used.

I am also building a power to operate the scrubber. One horse is all that is required, being equal to six with a 6-inch roller, or by using a team and making the roller or shaft 12 inches in diameter, you will still have the same power, but will double the speed of the scrubber. The horse walks straight out, not in a circle. Every ten feet, six inches travelled by the horse draws the scrubber 18 or 36 inches forward, according to size of roller. Weight of power, about 400 pounds.

Correspondence solicited. All questions willingly answered. Address A. E. BROWN,

Box 18, Hamiota, Man.

Innisfail, Alta., May 22, 1899.

Mr. A. E. Brown, Hamiota, Man.: Dear Sir,—Enclosed find order for another of your scrubbers. I am very much pleased with the way mine works. I think it just the thing. Yours truly, W. J. McClure

Dauphin, May 31, 1899.

Mr. A. E. Brown, Hamiota: Dear Sir,—I have been out showing your scrubber. I enclose orders for four. I assure you it gave splendid satisfaction. Yours truly, D. A. Scarff.

Wapella, June 4th, 1899.

Mr. A. E. Brown, Hamiota Man. Dear Sir,—Enclosed find two orders for Scrubbers. I let them try mine and they were so well pleased with it that they came and ordered one at once.

Yours truly, Tbos. Adams.

EXTRACT FROM A RECENT LETTER

November 30, 1899.

Accept my thanks for the fine instrument you have sent me, and you may be sure that if I can do anything to recommend your house I will do my best. Goods perfect and up-to-date.

Yours truly—

Be treated likewise at

Turner's Music House, Portage Ave, Winnipeg.

NO TIME TO LOSE

If you want to handle the best Washer made. Davis Sewing Machines are good. We have the best Knitting Machines on the market. We also handle the best Cylinder and Machine Oils and Hard Oils that good material will make. Cling Surface is a belt dressing that will prevent belts from slipping. Head lights for threshing engines. Every thrasher should have the book of science of how to run an engine or thrasher. Write for prices.

ALF. & GEO. HALL,
207 Alexander Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Don't Guess At Results.



This man knows what he did and how he did it. Such endorsements as the following are a sufficient proof of its merits.

Oshawa, Minn., Feb. 22, 1898.

Dear Sirs:—Please send me one of your Treatise on the Horse, your new book as advertised on your bottles, English print. I have cured two Spavins and one Curb with two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure in four weeks.

FRANK JUBERIEN.

Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," book free, or address

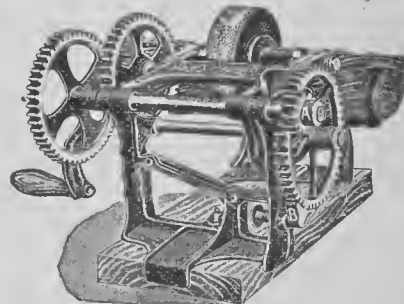
DR. J. B. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.



110 for 10 cents

THIS book contains one hundred and ten of the best humorous recitations, embracing the Negro, Yankee, Irish, and Dutch dialects, both in prose and verse, as well as humorous compositions of every kind and character. Sent postpaid for 10c. Johnston & McFarlane, 71 Yonge St. Toronto. N.W.F.

Gem Sickle & Tool Grinder



No mowing machine knife can be properly ground on a grindstone. The heel can't be ground properly. The bevel will be wrong. The point will be rounded off; besides it's a slow, back-breaking, hand-blistering job at best.

The Gem Grinder will sharpen perfectly any knife made. It will sharpen the heel as well as the point. It will grind nicks. It will sharpen old knives as well as new. It can't heat. It can't grind wrong. It's simple—a boy can sharpen a whole sickle perfectly in ten minutes. It's convenient—can be taken to the field. It saves time, mowers, horses and knives.

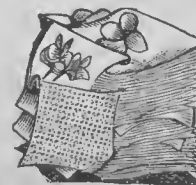
It can be changed in one minute to a tool grinder. It will grind anything that can be ground on a grindstone, and do it easier, quicker and better.

We would like to tell all its good points here. We haven't the room. OUR CATALOGUE TELLS THE REST.

AGENTS WANTED

D. M. McMILLAN, Brandon, Man.

Sole Agent of Chicago Wheel & M'fg Co. for Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia.



SILK

We've repurchased all the remnants from the largest Silk House in Canada, and are mailing them in packages each containing about 100 pieces of finest silk, in newest patterns and brilliant colors, enough to cover over 300 square inches. Nothing like them for fancy work. One package by mail, 15 cents or 2 for 25c. silver. Johnston & McFarlane, 110 Yonge St., Toronto.

When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.



Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Wart.

Geof. Mitchell, Edmonton: "An 8-year-old horse has a wart on the side of his jaw; whenever he gets warm the top comes off and it bleeds. What can I do for it?"

Answer—Rub a stick of caustic potash all over the surface of the wart, taking care not to touch the surrounding skin. In three or four days pick off the scab and repeat the application as often as necessary.

Lameness.

A. W. B., Dauphin, Man.: "I have a 10-year-old mare, in foal, with a swelling on her left hind leg on the fetlock. It appears to be a little in front of the joint. I blistered fairly strong three times. The swelling has gone, except at the joint. She limps in walking, and is weak at the joint. In good condition and in good spirits. What can I do for her?"

Answer—Rub in a little of the following ointment once a day, after clipping the hair: Ung. hydrarg. mit., two ounces. If lameness continues after a fortnight's treatment with this ointment, you had better have the swelling fired with the linear cautery.

Sore Shoulder.

Farmer, Wolseley: "My horse at the commencement of hard work has a puff or swelling just above the point of the shoulder, no matter how I arrange the draft. The puff, as it increases in size, throws out a fluid matter, which sticks to the sweat pad, which in turn irritates the swelling. In winter can be felt under the skin, just a rough spot. As hard work is commencing, I do not want to lance the spot. Perhaps you can prescribe some wash that will help."

Answer.—Apply the following lotion frequently: Sulphate of zinc, one ounce; acetate of lead, one ounce; soft water, forty ounces (1 quart). Wet the part with this immediately after work.

To Eat or Not to Eat?

S. E. O., Wawanesa: "A pig took to wheezing, as though it had something in its throat. I killed it the third day, when it seemed pretty bad, but could find nothing wrong with its throat. The lower part of its lungs had some dark bluish spots in it and one side of the heart was thin and soft as a rag, the other was plump and hard. He was fat. I salted the meat down; will it be fit for use?"

Answer.—While the symptoms you describe do not indicate any disease of a contagious nature, and the hog was slaughtered in the usual way, still the animal could not be called healthy, and the meat from it, while probably incapable of causing illness in persons eating it, is not to be classed as wholesome. There is no doubt

that meat not a bit better than what you got from this diseased pig is put on the market continually in all cities where there is no meat inspection, and the people who eat it do not die any sooner on that account. But most people have an objection to eating meat of that kind and would not buy it if they knew its history. If you have no prejudices of this kind you may eat it with impunity if not with relish.

Cause of Death.

C. George, Russell, Man.: "A yearling steer died with me a few days ago, and I would like you to give me some idea of what caused his death. He was a late calf and always sickly; his mother did not have quite enough milk for him, but he was allowed to run. Last winter he was run in a loose box with other stock (muleys) and fed on hay and water. When it became warmer he was allowed out and had access to the stacks until about a week ago, when he began slaving at the mouth. We took him in, but he would not eat, so gave him new milk and also a two-ounce bottle of castor oil, but this did not seem to have any effect. Gave milk again the next day, and the next morning we found it dead. We opened its stomach and found it full of a greenish fluid, with a little chop and streaks of blood through it."

Answer—The description of the case as you give it is not sufficiently clear on some points to enable one to give a definite opinion on the cause of death. Probably it was of the nature of indigestion, brought on partly by its weak constitution, and partly by the indigestible nature of the dead grass and straw it would eat when turned out. The slaving is a symptom of indigestion when not caused by a local trouble in the mouth, such as an injury to the tongue or teeth. There were no symptoms of a contagious disease.

Strained Tendons.

August Van Velde, Adair: "A five-year-old mare went lame the other day. The cords above the fetlock seem to be sore; they are a little swollen. She was not worked or driven, being on pasture only during the day time, and in the stable at night. 1. What must I do for her? 2. What is 'pink-eye,' and what will heal it?"

Answer—Your mare has strained the tendons at the back of the leg above the fetlock; a painful lameness is the result, but she will get entirely well in time. By the time you read this, the acute stage of the trouble will have gone past, and perhaps the mare may have recovered from her lameness. If, however, the lameness is still present, you should apply a blister to the part. A suitable blister will be made from half an ounce of powdered cantharides well mixed with three ounces of vaseline or lard. Clip off the hair, and rub in the blister for ten minutes. Afterwards tie her so that she can't bite or rub the part until you wash it off 24 hours later and smear the part with vaseline. Keep her tied in the stable for a week after blistering her, and don't try to work her until she has been free from lameness for at least a week. Otherwise she is sure to have a relapse.

2. Pink-eye is another name for influenza. Treatment varies according to the symptoms presented. There is no specific remedy for it.

Infectious Abortion.

Subscriber, Arden: "It is reported in my neighborhood that a disease is prevalent in some herds whereby the cows lose their calves. Farmers say that if one of these affected cows is served by a bull, that this bull will carry the infection to the next cow he serves. I want to know if abortion is contagious, and if the bull will carry infection in this way?"



FLEMING'S
LUMP JAW
CURE

Trade Mark.

LUMP JAW

QUICKLY CURED.

A case of lump jaw in your herd means immediate loss; it may mean the infection of the rest of your herd; it may result in the distribution of the germs all over your pastures. All loss and danger can be positively averted by prompt use of

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

The only radical cure known. Is endorsed by the most prominent ranchers and shippers of the continent. Easy to use. Is applied externally. One to three applications cure. Leaves jaw sound and smooth. Cannot harm in any way. One bottle usually cures two or three ordinary or one severe case. Price \$2.00. Sold by druggists. Can be sent anywhere by mail.

Money cheerfully refunded if the remedy ever fails.

FREE:—Some important reports and an illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw. Write for them.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
St. George, Ont.**



Contains a remedy for all diseases to which Horses and Cattle are liable. Sold by agents in all towns at \$4 each.

Belmont, Man., Oct. 9th, 1898.
Mr. S. S. Mayer: Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to testify to your valuable preparations as I have used them in a great number of cases, and found them to act in any case as required. I can strongly recommend them to the confidence of the public and would ask that they be given a trial and not tossed aside as some patent cure-all. John Chambers, 25, 4-15.

Prepared only by **S. S. MAYER, Cartwright.**

FREE

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Answer—Abortion is not always infectious, but it is impossible, when a first case occurs in a herd, to tell whether it is infectious or not. For this reason it is prudent to treat all cases of abortion as if they were infectious, and to try by strict hygienic measures, such as the isolation of the cow, and destruction by burning of the dead fetus and its membranes, to prevent any spread of the disease through the herd. It has been found that the bacteria or germs which cause infectious abortion may remain in the genital organs of an infected cow for a long period, and may by means of the bull be transferred to other females. No symptoms are produced in the male and it is not known whether he plays only a passive part in conveying the infection from female to female, or not. In any case, where a bull has been used on an infected female, he could not be used with safety on another for a considerable time, but it is impossible to say how long, it might be a matter of a few days only, but possibly of weeks. Our present knowledge of the disease is very incomplete on these points.

Heaves.

H. C., Assiniboia: "I have a mare touched slightly with heaves. Will it make the trouble any worse if she is put out on pasture? Will the change from Ontario to our western climate cause the heaves to disappear? Can I cure her, or what can I do for her? Will it affect her for breeding?"

Answer—The change from Ontario to our dry bracing climate is sufficient to cure many cases of heaves. The recovery is gradual and may occupy any time from a month to a year, and some cases are never benefited at all. Arsenic has a distinctly curative effect on most case of heaves, and even in the very worst will produce an amelioration of symptoms enabling an otherwise useless horse to work. If your mare has been in the west for a year or more without experiencing any improvement you should put her on the arsenic treatment. The solution is the best form in which to administer it, and most horses will take it in their feed. A tablespoonful of Fowler's solution, twice daily, will be enough to begin on and the dose is gradually increased. The feeding should be carefully watched to avoid dusty hay or oats; in bad cases dampen all feed by sprinkling with water, and give hay sparingly, except at night, or when the day's work is done. Unless an extremely bad case, there is nothing to prevent her from raising a good colt.

Nasal Stenosis or Obstruction.

Subscriber, Medicine Hat: "I have a six-year-old cow that seems to have some growth in her nostrils. She is very fat, eats well and milks same as usual. No fever, but makes a noise through her nose when breathing, and snorts and tries to free herself, and after walking seems worse. When I first noticed her about three weeks ago, she discharged matter from the nose, but don't now, and seems in as good health as ever, only can't breathe through the nose without difficulty. Is to calve in June. What is the matter?"

Answer—Examine the cow's mouth in good light, and if there appears on the roof of the mouth or near the upper molar teeth a dark patch of a purplish color, you may be sure your cow is affected with actinomycosis or "lumpy jaw." The disease does not usually attack this part, but sometimes does so, and the new growth fills up one or both nasal passages. If it is not actinomycosis, the probability is that there is a growth of some kind in the passage, and in either case little or no benefit could be expected to result from giving medicine to the cow. Only a surgical operation could remove the obstruction, and the ser-

vices of a veterinary surgeon should be employed.

Chronic Cough.

Jas. White: "I have a five-year-old cow which contracted a cough last fall. I thought that with care in housing during winter it might wear off; however, lately I have noticed it slightly worse, and when she does cough there is a nasty smell along with it. She eats well, and although not in as good condition as the other cattle, she is not actually poor. She calved last week and has not cleaned yet and breathes a little short. It seems to me as if the trouble was in the throat, as when I rub the throat she starts coughing. I gave her a pound of salts last week, and tried her with sulphate of iron and ginger and gentian."

Answer—Blister the throat with mustard and turpentine. Internally give the following powder three times a day in the feed: Powdered digitalis leaves, thirty grains; muriate of ammonia, one drachm; camphor, half a drachm; powdered licorice root, two drachms. If this does not cure the cough, you had better have the tuberculin test applied.

Ailment of Calves.

J. B., Innisfail, Alta.: "Have lately had four calves die, ranging in age from one week to two months old. Opened the last one and found milk in a solid lump in the stomach; otherwise everything appeared all right; symptoms in all four were nearly alike. Am feeding the cows Brome grass twice a day, slightly musty, and green oats once with some oat and bran chop twice a day. Is the undigested milk the cause of trouble, and what is the remedy? Is the Brome grass responsible in your opinion? Am giving calves a little soda in milk. Will that help digestion?"

Answer—You do not say if the calves were allowed to suck their mothers at all or whether they were brought up by hand from the first. We will suppose the latter to be the case, as calves do not often suffer from indigestion when allowed to suck. The trouble in artificial feeding usually is caused by only feeding twice or three times a day, and then giving all the milk the youngsters can hold. The long intervals between feeding allows the stomach to become completely empty and the gastric juice becomes strongly acid. Consequently the next milk taken into it is at once coagulated into a solid clot, very difficult to digest. The remedy for this is twofold. The preventive one is to feed oftener and in smaller quantities, and the curative is to add lime water to each feed of milk. Lime water is easily prepared by placing a good lump of quick-lime in a pail of water, allowing it to stand a day or two, and then pouring off the clear portion. Half a pint of this should be added to each gallon of warm milk. This will correct the acidity of the stomach much better than soda, which is apt to cause trouble of its own.

Capped Hock—Rheumatism.

X. Y. Z., Roland, Man.: "1. I have a mare which was hurt while foaling nearly six years ago. She seemed to walk sideways with her hind quarters, and I was advised to blister her on the hollow of her flank, which I did. She then seemed as though stocked in one leg and got over the side walking, but the leg which seemed stocked has never went down, and this winter her hock cap seems to be swelling; in fact, the whole of her hock joint; but the mare is not lame in the least. The hock cap is nearly the size of a teacup. 2. She will occasionally turn lame in her fetlock joint, just as though she had strained it. At such times she can scarcely set her foot to the floor. This does not occur in the



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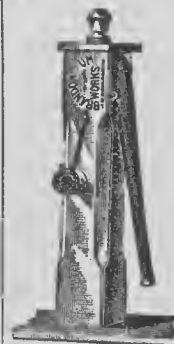
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WINNIPEG.

front fetlock joint only, but in all—only one at a time and renders her unable to work. Kindly prescribe.”

Answer—1. Capped hock¹¹¹ is a condition very difficult to remove, and in spite of treatment you may find it impossible to remove the swelling entirely. Blister it well with a fly blister, and repeat every ten days until you have blistered it three times. If swelling remains after this you might try painting it with strong iodine liniment once a day.

2. The repeated attacks of lameness in different joints is very characteristic of rheumatism, and you should treat the mare for this. At the first sign of one of these attacks give her a dose of physic, and in every feed a large tablespoonful of bicarbonate of soda. Apply cloths wrung out of hot water to the inflamed joint, and keep up the fomentations for some time, then dry the leg, rub in some soap liniment and bandage with a dry woolen bandage.

Roaring.

P. S., Bear Creek, Gladstone: “I had a seven-year-old black horse (weight 1050) take distemper two months ago. A lump gathered in his throat. In ten or twelve days it broke and run all right, but the strange feature of the case is that his throat has never got clear, despite the fact that I have fed him laxative food and kept him warm and comfortable. He is in good order and good spirits and seemingly well able to do his work, although I imagine he looks a little duller at night than usual. Symptoms as near as I can describe them: He stretches his head and neck forward and makes a short, hoarse, guttural noise, from which he seems to get no relief. He is at it continually when in the stall, and it resembles the noise which a man with catarrh makes. It also seems to make him irritable and ill-tempered, and he doesn't seem to care for cold water. There is also a little mucus runs from his nose, though not much. I took him to a V. S., and he gave me a bottle of stuff which was to cut this supposed phlegm or membrane in his throat, if given a tablespoonful at a time in his drinking water. When I got home I looked at it, smelled it, tasted it and decided it was remarkably harmless stuff, so I gave him the whole bottle full in a day or two and it did him no good. What is the trouble?”

Answer—Paralysis of the muscles controlling the vocal chords is not an uncommon sequel to strangles, the conditions being known to horsemen as “roaring,” from the hoarse sound made by the horse in respiration. The condition is often incurable, except by operation, so that the measures about to be recommended are not certain to effect a cure. However, the case is recent and therefore the chances of recovery are much better than they would be in one of long standing. The first thing is to apply a smart fly blister to each side of the upper end of the windpipe or larynx. Clip the hair off a space on each side about the size of the hand, and rub in the blister well for ten minutes. Tie him where he can't rub his neck on the edge of a manger or feed-box, and leave the blister on for 24 hours. Then wash it off and smear the part with vaseline or fresh lard. Repeat the blister in ten days, if necessary. For internal treatment give the following twice a day in a little water: Liq. ferri per chlor., half an ounce; liq. strychnina, 2 drachms.

Cough—Boil.

G. B., Minnedosa, Man.: “1. I have a young horse which has had a troublesome cough the past three weeks, contracted, I think, from having been moved into an unused stable with an earth floor, the ground in which has been deeply frozen. As soon as I noticed the cough I placed a

lot of strawy manure under the horse and gave him a few daubs of pine tar in the mouth and nostrils. What would you recommend? 2. Same horse has lately had a boil come upon his shoulder, and break. Otherwise in good condition. As I have to work him hard all the time, would like you to kindly recommend something which would prevent a repetition of last named trouble. Am now giving him a tablespoonful of hyposulphate of soda in each feed of oats.”

Answer—1. Give him one of the following powders three times a day in his feed, or, if he refuses to eat them, place it on the back of his tongue with a spoon. Powdered camphor, half an ounce; digitalis, 2 drachms; muriate of ammonia, 3 ounces. Mix and divide into twelve powders. 2. When your horse comes in from work and is sweating under the collar, don't take the collar off immediately, as the sudden chill is injurious to the overheated skin. Let the collar remain on for half an hour until the skin has cooled down gradually. Then remove it and bathe the shoulders in salt and water or a solution of alum. The hyposulphite is all right as a blood purifier.

Cause of Death.

W. H. S. G., Red Deer Hill: “I had a fine 9-year-old gelding, weighing about 1,300 lbs., and he was in good condition, having been fed all winter, along with the rest of my horses, entirely on green oat sheaves, which, as they were not being worked hard, has brought them all through the winter in good shape. On Tuesday morning this horse refused his food, kept pawing the ground and seemed in pain. I put him at once in a loose box, where he flung himself down. Thinking he had colic, I drenched him with 2 oz. nitre, 2 oz. turpentine and 2 oz. laudanum. He afterwards never attempted to lie down, but broke into tremendous sweat and his breathing became terribly short and his whole body trembled violently. His belly seemed to be badly bloated and we rubbed him continuously. I gave him a second drench in the afternoon, but his breathing grew shorter and shorter, and he died at sunset. The horse was perfectly well the day before, and was in very good condition. I put it down to inflammation of the bowels, yet “Gleason” says that with this the pain is constant, whilst he seemed free from pain in the latter part of the day. He made two or three passages during the day. What was it, and what should I have done? I live 16 miles from the nearest veterinary, and he can never be obtained when wanted. I shall be greatly obliged if you will consider this case.”

Answer.—Without a *post mortem* it is a matter of guess work to tell what your horse died of, but from the symptoms, the probability is that he died from one of two or three conditions which we will briefly describe and perhaps you will be able from your further knowledge of the case to decide which it was. The first cause may have been tympanites of the stomach or bowels, followed by rupture of one or other of those organs and death from acute peritonitis and shock. Tympanites is a condition of acute distention of the stomach or intestines with gas and results from the fermentation of the food or bowel contents. This fermentation is the result of an attack of indigestion either following a feed of indigestible food or of too large a quantity of food, or of food to which the horse is not accustomed. It often appears too in a horse which has received a full feed immediately after he has come from an extra hard day's work or a long drive and is tired out. In a case of this kind the great danger is that the stomach or bowel may become ruptured from over-distention, and the sudden shock of throwing himself violently on the ground is to be avoided by keeping the horse on his feet, if possible. The

remedies used should be such as will stop the fermentation, cause the absorption of the gas, and stimulate the stomach and bowels to a healthy action. The pain is a consequence of the distention and will vanish as soon as that is relieved. The administration of laudanum is therefore uncalled for and is positively injurious in full doses, as it prevents the natural movements of the bowels from taking place. Turpentine is a good remedy in this condition, as it checks fermentation and stimulates the stomach as well. Powdered charcoal is useful from its property of absorbing gas, but it must be quite fresh or it is of no use. Many other remedies are used, but unless within reach of a drug store there is no use mentioning them. In cases where the large intestine or colon is the organ distended, medicine given by the mouth is of little or no use, as it does not reach the seat of trouble quickly enough to relieve it, and puncture of the colon by a trocar and canula is the proper mode of treatment. Once rupture has taken place there is no hope for the horse, and he usually dies in a few hours from the shock, or lingers until inflammation of the peritoneum carries him off.

The second condition which may have affected your horse is what is known technically as *volvulus*. This is a twisting of part of the bowel upon itself in such a way as to cause a kink or stoppage in the flow of its contents. This may occur either in the small or large intestine. It comes on suddenly, without any apparent cause, and gives rise to symptoms of acute colic. It is often accompanied by symptoms of tympanites, and is entirely beyond surgical or medical aid. The *volvulus* may be only of a temporary nature and become spontaneously relieved during some of the movements of the horse, but as a rule the part that is included in the twist becomes gradually engorged with blood, just as your finger if encircled with a rubber band would swell and turn black. Once the circulation is stopped the part affected becomes gangrenous, and at the *post mortem* will be found black and greenish. The death of the animal is the only possible result and will usually follow the first attack within 24 hours. The horse may pass feces during this time, as there is nothing to prevent the contents of the bowel *behind* the obstruction from moving on, but once this part is emptied there will be no further movement.

The third condition may be only briefly referred to, as its symptoms will resemble to a great extent those of *volvulus*. It is *strangulated hernia*. In this condition a portion of the small intestine slips into some opening in the wall of the abdomen, such as the inguinal ring, and becomes fixed there more or less firmly. The part thus enclosed becomes strangulated and finally gangrenous, and exactly the same result follows that we have described as resulting from *volvulus*. There is this difference, however, that *strangulated hernia* may be relieved and cured by a surgical operation, while *volvulus* is beyond the reach of such aid. *Hernia* is more frequent in stallions than in geldings, but is occasionally seen in the latter.

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Roland.

On a recent visit to the herd of David Allison, Roland, a representative of The Farmer found his stock in fine condition, especially his pure-bred Shorthorns and Berkshires. His herd, though not large, contains some exceedingly good animals, as those who visited Winnipeg Industrial last year will remember. The herd is headed by Riverside Stamp, a rich roan, now a little over two years old. He has gone on doing nicely, developing in every way since Winnipeg Exhibition last year, where he was second as a yearling. He now scales about 1,800 lbs. He handles well and carries a thick covering of flesh well laid on in the most valuable places. He is proving a sure sire and several calves already dropped stamp him as an animal of great merit. Among the females, Daisy of Strathallan 12th, a well-known prize winner at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Winnipeg, is in fine condition, of exceptional quality, a good handler, now five years old, and carrying an immense weight of flesh and is in calf to Riverside Stamp. Crimson Cloud, 1st at Winnipeg last year as a yearling, has developed wonderfully, so well that on a recent visit Manager Yule purchased her, and calf by Jubilee, imp., at a long price, to go in his show herd. 8th Constance of Maple Lodge, a red, smooth heifer, of great merit, deserves mention, as does also her stall-mate, Prairie Flower, a worthy companion, both carrying calves by Riverside Stamp. A recent purchase from the Prairie Home Stock Farm is Lady Jane Grey 6th, a roan yearling heifer, in high flesh, evenly laid on and in calf to Jubilee, imp. Royal George, a 10 months' old bull calf out of 8th Constance of Maple Lodge, is a promising fellow. He is in nice flesh and if we mistake not should make a very useful sire.

His Berkshires are doing well. Deserving of mention are Favorite, a two-year-old sow, possessing good length and well filled quarters. She had a nice litter with her six weeks old, sired by Nonpareil; Charlotte Bronte and Caroline, two yearlings. These three make a very fine trio, of which he is justly proud.

Manitou.

A representative of The Farmer took a run out to W. E. Baldwin's a few days ago. His stock show the advantage of comfortable quarters and good care. In Tamworths he has not a great number, but those he has are of outstanding merit. Manitou Rose, now two years past, had farrowed her third litter. There were 13 of them and the youngsters were six weeks old at the time of our visit. They were a nice smooth lot. Pearl of Springbank, a yearling of good size and quality, also had a bunch of 10 smart, strong young ones, two days old. She is proving a good mother. British Pride is a promising six months old boar of great length and good quality.

In Shorthorns he has only two registered animals. Village Duke, now two years old, and a yearling heifer, Red Beauty. The bull was third at Winnipeg last summer and is in good condition.

Mr. Baldwin does not intend to show him this year, as he does not believe it improves a young bull for breeding purposes to fit him for the show ring. The

heifer, Red Beauty has done well since we last saw her. She is now a smooth, growthy yearling and in good flesh.

We found his grade cattle in the pink of condition and perhaps in the best form of any we have seen this spring. Mr. Baldwin is also a well-known and successful feeder of export cattle. He fed 14 head of choice animals during the winter and they are now about ready for shipment. His buildings are nicely located and an illustration of them appears in this issue. The comfortable stabling and tidy appearance of everything around the premises are only an indication of what one might expect to find in his house. In this we were not disappointed, for the evening we spent with his family was one of the most enjoyable and entertaining we have experienced for some time—one not soon to be forgotten.

Neepawa.

As so many of our readers have bought Berkshires from J. A. McGill, of Neepawa, we always find considerable interest among them as to how his Gold Standard herd is getting along. In a recent visit to that town, one of our representatives took a run out to his farm, which is nicely situated about half a mile to the south of the town. The buildings occupy the brow of a hill, are nicely laid out with a surrounding belt of young shade trees and command a pleasant view of the small artificial town lake at the foot of the hill. Of course, the real object of our visit was to have a look through his herd of swine. We found him very closely sold down in young stock, but with a large number of breeding stock and splendid prospects for a large crop of young pigs this spring. The oldest boar, "General Booth," is doing well, and is giving splendid satisfaction as a sire. He is a hog of a pretty good weight and carries a remarkably deep side. The brood sows now number thirteen, and with most of them it seems as though they are a little better the longer and the oftener one sees them. They really are a fine lot of pigs, and it seems hard among them to particularize. One of the most successful, however, as a mother has been "Rosemond." She has lately turned off a nice litter. "Nora" has also been a prolific and very profitable pig. She is due to farrow about May 1st. "Jubilee Bct," the 2nd prize sow under six months at Winnipeg in 1897, has done well and is now a splendidly filled out animal, with a remarkably good ham. Another very fine sow is "Daisy," which was due to farrow about April 10th. "Lady Gertrude," an eighteen months old sow, is a very stylish and thrifty one, with a splendid head and a conformation all through to the Berkshire model. She is due to farrow in May. "Charmer 2nd," of Snell's breeding, the second prize sow at Toronto in 1898, although lower in flesh than when in show shape, is still a splendid animal, with a width of ham seldom seen and a length and smoothness of body which one cannot help but admire. Her measurement (which we took for curiosity) from between the ears to the root of the tail is 5 feet 8½ inches, and she carries side depth in proportion without the objectionable flabbiness of belly with which one sometimes meets. She had a litter in January, and is again supposed to be in pig. "Queen Lee," "Nakomas" and "Winona" are young sows which will do the herd no discredit. Altogether there are thirteen sows in the herd, and all are looking remarkably well, and all are supposed to be in pig. The past winter being so mild, a large number of the pigs were run in an old building under a straw stack. The door was left open in the daytime, and the pigs spent a good deal of time outside, thus getting lots

of exercise and keeping in good health. They were fed chopped screenings and bran, half and half, out of a self-feeder and allowed to run to water at all times. Thus the work of attending was reduced to a minimum. During the spring a principal part of the feed given has been roots. At the time of our visit Mr. McGill had coming on the road a last July boar which he had bought from S. L. Stone, of Trumansburg, N.Y., the breeder who some time took over the gold medal herd of Metcalfe Bros., of East Elma, N.Y. As the young hog was sired by Lord Oxford (imp.), 1st winner in 1896 at the Royal Show in England, and who also took 1st place in 1897 at the Illinois, New York and Wisconsin state fairs, and as "Winkler," the dam of the new purchase, was sired by "Lord Windsor," 1st prize boar at the World's Fair, it is only natural that Mr. McGill is looking for something pretty good. He reports sales splendid the past year, and in a number of cases has had to return money because he could not keep up to the demand. Altogether, to one interested in the growing industry of swine raising, a visit to this farm is a pleasure.

Crystal City.

One mile south of the city lies the Prairie Home Stock Farm, owned by the Hon. Thos. Greenway. At the recent live stock conventions in Winnipeg, Mr. Greenway said they had called him the farmer premier, but that now he aspired to be the premier farmer. In this direction he is succeeding well, as anyone can see who has had the pleasure of a look through his extensive buildings and at his live stock. A representative of The Farmer had this pleasure, for it really is a pleasure to a lover of good stock, the first week of this month. He found all the stock looking nice and well kept. All the straw raised on the farm and 100 acres of barley and 100 of oats, both cut for feed, will all be used for feed and bedding this winter. Cheap grain has also been fed along with the straw and green feed, but the aim is to use up all the straw and get it worked into manure. The method of handling the manure is to keep it drawn out on plowed ground, which is really a part of the summer-fallow, it is worked into the land and barley sown about the middle of June and cut for green feed. A very heavy crop is generally secured and as a feed it has given most satisfactory results when fed to milch cows once a day. Such land gives a grand crop of wheat the following year.

The green oats are still to feed and one stable full of horses are getting it and will do their spring work on it. They are getting no hay and will get none, but will be tested against those in another stable fed on hay. The milch cows and Ayrshire cattle have had no hay all winter. The pure bred Shorthorns have had hay all along and the Ayrshires will get it for a month or so before they go out to grass. The appearance of the stock speaks volumes for the able management of Jas. Yule and his staff of assistants, who are eager to have things looking just as tidy and nice when Mr. Yule is away as when he is at home.

The first thing one naturally wants to see when visiting the farm is the fine Shorthorns and especially the high priced ones that have recently arrived from Ontario. But before looking at them we stop for a look at the roan bull, Judge, who stands at the head of the herd. He was looking exceedingly well, but space will not permit us to dwell upon his excellent fleshing qualities, or his ability as a sire, as he is already well known, being a first prize winner at Toronto when a two-year-old and sweepstakes winner at

Winnipeg in 1898. He is assisted by Jubilee (28858), an imported bull, bred by Alex. Crombie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He is just two years old, is a stylish, well set up red bull, with grand fleshing qualities that will please the most fastidious. To see him is to like him, for his neat head, well covered, smooth shoulder, broad, strong back, covered deeply with flesh, and his well carried out quarters stamp him as a bull of great promise. Two other bulls also assist the head of the herd, a roan, Grand Quality, by Indian Statesman, a son of the famous imported Indian Chief, is well named, for he is one of the thick fleshed, mossy coated kind that always do well; the other bull is Sittyton Hero 7th, by Sittyton Hero, another thick-fleshed bull that will do credit to any herd. Among the females in such a herd, one of the largest herds of Shorthorns in Canada to-day, there are so many crack animals that many columns could be written about them, but the pride of the stable is the females purchased from Wm. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., and which stood in the second prize herd at Toronto last fall. They are a smooth, well-fleshed lot, almost perfectly finished animals. They have brought great honor to their breeder. Mr. Watt, but does it not also reflect great credit upon the enterprize and ability of Manager Yule in that he had such faith in the future of the Shorthorn values that he paid the very high price of \$2,800 asked for five head? As evidence of the high quality of these animals and of Mr. Yule's judgment and ability as a manager, we have only to state that he has since sold three of these animals to W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., for \$3,000. We could scarcely believe that there were such high priced animals in Manitoba, but we saw Mr. Flatt's letter and can assure our readers that it is a genuine sale at those figures. Mr. Flatt gets Matchless 6th, a red four-year-old, Mildred 16th, a roan four-year-old, and Dora Stamford, a red yearling heifer. The first two are by Royal Sailor, sire of Judge, and the latter is by Judge.

In all, Mr. Yule has purchased 14 head from Messrs. Watt. These with the unusually good lot already on the farm, now makes the female stock of Shorthorns at the Prairie Home the equal of anything in the Dominion in both numbers and quality. We would like to mention more fully a number of the females, and especially the fine lot of calves by Judge and Jubilee, but space forbids.

In Ayrshires, Surprise of Burnside still stands at the head of the herd—a worthy sire from a long line of prize winners. In females, a fine string of 16 cows meets the eye. Among them are Eva of Burnside, just calved and showing a fine udder, Loyalty, due to calve and showing all appearance of a heavy milker; Light-foot, Silver Maid, and Clara Bell, all from the herd of W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, Ont. From the herd of R. Reford St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., comes the females which made up the first prize young herd at Toronto and London in 1898. They are Queen of Elmshade, first as a two-year-old at Toronto and London in 1898; Ayrshire Maggie, Heather Honey of St. Annes, and Beauty of St. Annes, unbeaten as a calf in 1898. From this herd comes also Bonnie Doon, of St. Annes, and Spotty of St. Annes, by Napoleon of Auchenbrain imported. They are all nice ones. From Jos. Yuill & Sons, Carleton Place, we find Flossie and Mattie of Meadowside. These are all typical Ayrshires of the fashionable color. Not the least important feature about the Ayrshires is the fine young stock by Surprise and of which the Manager is justly proud: Prairie King, out of Lassie Jean; Stately Queen, and Prairie Flower and other young stock by him are

a credit to any breeder, and the equal in quality of any animals brought in from Ontario.

The Yorkshire herd, headed by Oak Lodge Mighty and a young imported boar of the most approved bacon type, were pretty well sold down at the time of our visit, there being only some 16 breeding sows left, but they were the best ones, smooth, long, deep sows, headed by the old sow Stamina, then Eliza Jane, Oughton's Sex, Crystal City Kate (with a litter of 13, three weeks old, by Oak Lodge Mighty), and in the pen next to her was her daughter with a nice litter; Oughton's Sex No. 2, with a fine litter of 11 by Yorkshire Bill and a lot of younger sows make up a herd of very superior breeding.

The Berkshire herd, headed by Nonpareil and a young boar that won in a strong class at Toronto under six months last year, is much stronger in numbers than the Yorkshire one, there being at present some 30 breeding sows in it, headed by Harmony. Kathleen, sweepstakes sow, two years ago at Winnipeg; Exhibition Prize, first at Toronto and sweepstakes at London; Daisy, Gold Drop, Crystal Gem, and Green's Victoria are among the crack sows at the head of the herd. The younger sows are a promising lot and nearly all in pig. One of the finest sights we saw at the farm was a bunch of about 40 sows sunning themselves in the yards. We doubt if there is another breeding establishment in Canada at which such a sight can be seen. The young stock of both breeds were in fine form.

The 50 Shropshire ewes were doing nicely and five lambs had made their appearance.

The Clydesdale stallion, Young McMaster, has been sold to Mr. Nixon, formerly with Knittel Bros., Boissevain, but the imported stallion, Royal Reward, will be retained. He is an excellently put up horse, weighing about 2,000 lbs., and should sire a lot of superior stock.

In all there are about 225 head of cattle on the farm, of which about 50 head are grade milch cows, but it is the intention to replace them with a herd of milking Shorthorns, whose calves will be raised by hand, the cows milked and the milk made up in the recently built creamery. The development of a herd of milking Shorthorns is a scheme we can heartily commend to the best energies of Mr. Greenway and his successful manager, Jas. Yule. At the time of our visit there were about 125 hogs on the place, but the spring shipments had thinned them down somewhat. No one should miss a chance to visit this farm.

South of Crystal City about 10 miles we found W. Trann's Boundary Herd, so called because situated on the international boundary line. It was a bright warm day and his Poland China swine were running out in the yard and made a very nice sight. They are out every fine day and thus have plenty of exercise. At the head of the herd is the first prize winner at Winnipeg last year, Manitoba Chief. He has set out considerably since then and is making a boar of great length, thickness and depth. In fact, he is a smooth, well-filled out hog. He is now in fine breeding condition and is proving a capital sire. He is ably assisted in his duties at the head of the herd by a very promising youngster, Klondike Gold Dust. We admired this pig very much for his length, smooth even fleshed back and loin, his well filled quarters and for his strength of bone. He is a sturdy good doing hog, with an independent kind of an air about him that we like. He is a hog of considerable character and if we mistake not will be heard of again. He was bred by J. & E. Wren, Columbia City, Iowa, and will be a year old in August. Among the females, Roxey, a three-year-old sow, first and diploma at both Winnipeg and Brandon last year, stands out as a very successful sow of a great size. She is in excellent condition and evidently an easy keeper. Two young sows out of her last fall's litter by Manitoba Chief, running with her in the yard, are perfect beauties, being nicely turned, smooth pigs and speak strongly of the superior breeding qualities of their dam. She is due to farrow in about a month. Mayflower is a useful sow of Handcock's, Minn., breeding, though she does not possess quite the scale of Roxey, she is a handsome sow. Shanner's Choice is another lengthy sow, just about a year old, that is developing nicely. She is in pig to Manitoba Chief and is soon due. Lady Sanders, out of Roxey by Free Trade Sanders, a grandson of J. H. Sanders' hog of World's Fair fame, had just farrowed and was doing nicely. Running in the yard were quite a number of young sows that showed superior breeding, besides a number of young pigs ready to ship. Besides the Poland Chinas Mr. Trann has one Chester White sow, Queen, bred by L. B. Silver, Cleveland, Ohio. She is a long, deep sow, but he does not intend pushing this breed as he believes that one breed well looked after is all that he can manage besides being free of any mishaps. He had a nice bunch of fattening pigs running in the yard. He has made a small beginning in Shropshire sheep and some of the ewes had just lambled, but the day before our visit he had a lamb killed by a wolf.

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Winnipeg Industrial Prize List.

We have been favored with a glance at the Winnipeg Industrial prize list for 1900. As promised at the annual meeting, considerable improvement has been made in all classes. The horse classes show a total increase of something like \$350. The prizes for stallion and three of his get have been increased throughout. In the Clydesdale class special prizes of \$15 and \$10 have been added for stallion, any age, and mare, over one year old, foaled in Manitoba, N.W.T., or B.C. Considerable change has been made in the class for draft and agricultural horses. One of the heavy teams in the general purpose class last year has been moved into this class and all teams will be required to be shown to a suitable vehicle. A new section has been added to the draft class for stallion and three of his get, foaled in Man., N.W. T., or B.C., and also for brood mare and two of her progeny. Some little changes and improvements have been made in nearly all the classes. A fuller class has

and Devons, but a money prize of \$5 and \$3 is given in each class for two calves under one year old, bred and owned by the exhibitor. Then two new sections have been added in each class, one for young herd under two years, bull and three females, owned by exhibitor, \$10 and \$5; and three females, any age, the get of one bull, bred in Manitoba, N.W.T., or B.C., \$10 and \$5.

In the dairy classes a money prize of \$5 and \$3 is given throughout for two calves, under one year, bred and owned by exhibitor. A new section has been introduced throughout for a young herd similar to that added in the beef classes, but with a third prize of \$3 added. The Holstein aged herd prize has been raised from two prizes of \$15 and \$8 to three of \$20, \$10 and \$5. The milk test is practically the same as last year. There is no change in the grade and fat classes and a third prize has been added to the section for grass fed cattle.

In sheep the various classes have been brought up to that given to Shropshires

Poultry Notes.

A fruitful hen will give you plenty of hen fruit. She usually chants her lay, although there is no chance about it.

There are three essentials in the culinary department of every household: Milk, butter and eggs and there can be no substitute for them.

Farmers should not overlook the importance of poultry, because it opens up to them the utilization of surplus milk and other foods.

It is reported that the number of fowl in the U.S. for 1900 will nearly reach 500,000,000 and that these fowl and their product represent a value of \$400,000,000.

Here is a hint when working your incubator: Notice where your thermometer is in regard to the eggs. It is quite comical to see the different ways in which people imagine that they have got at the temperature. The object of the thermometer in



Western Stock Growers at the Medicine Hat Convention, April 12, 1900.

been made for saddle horses and the section for stallion best calculated to improve the common stock of the country transferred to the saddle class.

The cattle classes show a big improvement, some \$400 being added to the prize list, besides the liberal donations from the C.P.R. and the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association for Shorthorns. In all there are for Shorthorn cattle \$1,468 offered in prize money. The open sections remain the same as last year, but fourth prizes have been added throughout, varying from \$3 to \$5. In the special sections no change has been made from last year except that two new sections have been added, one for three animals, any age or sex, the get of one bull, bred and owned by exhibitor and bred in Manitoba, N.W. T., or B.C., \$12, \$8, \$5, \$3; and another for four animals, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor, \$12, \$8, \$5, \$3. The C. P. R. give a special full class for Shorthorns bred in the west, amounting in all to \$288.

There are no changes in the prize list for Polled Angus, Herefords, Galloways

last year and a fourth prize added throughout the Shropshire class. The class which in the past has read "any other variety," has been changed to Dorset.

Considerable change has been made in the swine prizes. The prizes in the Tamworth class have been made equal to those given for Berkshires and Yorkshires and a fourth prize added throughout the three classes. The class for any other pure breed has been dropped. Fat pigs have been dropped and a class made for bacon hogs, having prizes for three pure bred and three grade hogs, 170 lbs. to 200 lbs. The herd prize has had a second and third prize added. The Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association's diploma is given this year for a herd of four sows, any age. The Dominion Swine Breeders' Association's prizes for best boar and best sow, any age, have been increased to \$7.

Some changes for the better have been made in the poultry classes.

On the whole the Industrial Association are to be congratulated on the excellent prize list which they are about to issue. It will be out in a couple of weeks.

an incubator is to tell the heat at which the eggs are. Therefore, we want it resting as near the eggs as possible in a horizontal position. Now, it makes all the difference as to whether the thermometer is lying on the eggs, or down amongst the eggs, or an eighth of an inch above the eggs, or perhaps half an inch above.

Wheat bran is splendid for laying hens, and also for growing stock. It contains a far greater per cent. of nitrogen than corn or oats, and if its use is not carried to an extreme, it is the best thing that could be used to promote the health and digestion of fowls. The best way to feed it is in the morning mash, which is best made by scalding the ground feed, one-third corn meal, and one-third middlings, shorts or anything else preferred, with hot milk, or, in the absence of that, with hot water. Cooked vegetables of any kind, and meat and table scraps, would make it all the better. When fed, the mixture should neither be cold nor too hot, and do not make it sloppy; put on just enough to thoroughly moisten all the meal and no more.



Quantity and Cost of Butter Production in the North-West.

By Alfred Hutchinson, Whitesand, Assa.

In your issue of Feb. 5th, in a note to Patron's letter re Creamery Returns, you express a wish to hear from other patrons who may be making 250 to 300 lbs. of butter per cow per annum. I will premise by saying that my cows are ordinary grade Shorthorns, neither better nor worse, as far as breeding is concerned, than thousands of others, to be found everywhere through the country. I bought the foundation stock in Ontario in 1884, two and three-year-old heifers, picked up one here and one there, and also bought a pure-bred Shorthorn bull. My records go back to the year 1886, and are as follows:—

1886.	8 cows averaged	126 lbs.	butter each.
1887.	11	80	"
1888.	7	92½	"
1889.	8	110	"
1894.	9	142	"
1895.	12	162½	"
1896.	12	165½	"
1897.	15	226	"
1898.	18	238½	"
1899.	15	257½	"

In 1886 I was farming north of Regina, and cows got stubble picking, and probably some grain, etc.; in 1887 I moved away from there on account of drought and reached my present location early in August. There is therefore about a month out of that year, which accounts for the poor yield. The two following years, 1888 and 1889, represent what an ordinary herd of cows may be expected to do under "ranch" conditions, grass in summer, hay in winter, with fairly warm stabling. I give these four years' averages, just to show that my cows were not one whit better milkers than are in the possession of every man who owns cattle in the Northwest to-day; and at the present time I have only two cows in the herd that are not descended from some one of the eight I owned in 1886. From 1890 to 1893 I have no record, I was farming one year and away from home one year, but the cows were milked all the time. In 1894 I began feeding a little grain experimentally, but only to cows coming in during the winter, and I do not think I exceeded 3 lb. per head per day. In 1895 the Yorkton creamery commenced operations, and I have sent my cream there, during the whole of every season since.

I have increased the grain feed, until now we give as much as 10 lbs. daily to a heavy milker, but in this matter I use judgment to a great extent; some cows do not get more than 3 lbs; they are graded according to performance, etc., 10 lbs. being about a maximum. My object is to keep them always in good thrifty condition, and to prevent as much as possible any loss of flesh during the winter season. Grain feed is kept up until 1st or 2nd week in May, after that they get no artificial help until about the middle of September, when I feed them turnips and mangolds, preferably the latter, after the evening milking. Usually I am able to keep this up about two months, when they are put on to grain and hay again. I feed hay at night, as long as they will eat it in spring, and commence in the fall as soon as the nights get cold enough to make it necessary to stable. I should have said earlier

that as I am not farming, my cattle get no straw, but all the hay they will eat. If straw constituted a part of their rations, the grain feed would have to be increased.

At different times I have fed every description of chop, wheat, rye, oats and barley, and bran; but never any one kind alone except oat chop. My choice is largely guided by market price, but oats and bran mixed is my favorite, about half of each by measure. One winter I fed considerable linseed cake meal, and liked it well, half a ton being about equal to a ton of chop, but the extraordinary freight rates practically prohibit its use so far from the mills. In winter the cows are watered once a day—outside if the weather is not very stormy, and as I have a naturally well sheltered location, it is not often they have to be watered in the stable.

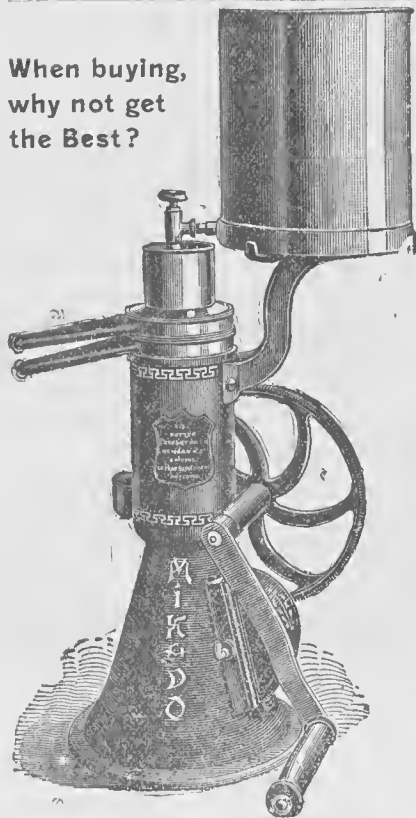
For over four years I have weighed all the milk from the herd, and have a complete record for that period. I have tried a number of experiments in watering; in and out of stable, etc., and have finally come to the conclusion that though you may make milk (?) out of water, you cannot possibly make butter, and that if the cows have a sheltered place to drink in,

one drink a day is just as good as more. I know that many do not think as I do, but the more I study the matter the more firmly I am convinced that this is the case.

The average amount of chop, or bran fed per head either this or last winter, will be under 700 lbs., at a cost not exceeding \$6; hay, stabling, and attention I value at \$7, or \$13 average per head for the herd. As adult cattle are wintered here by hundreds at \$5 per head, on hay entirely, I consider this a fair valuation.

I endeavor to have as many cows come in during the winter as possible, the earlier the better, those coming in during November and December being the most valuable and also the most difficult to get. I am very far from thinking that my management is the best possible; many improvements can be made, and I know that a larger butter yield could be got, even from the herd as it now stands. I quite expect to get over the 300 lbs. average before long, but we cannot always do as we would, and the results so far have been attained under "pioneer" conditions. Probably the easiest way of raising the average is by culling, and this means I use as far

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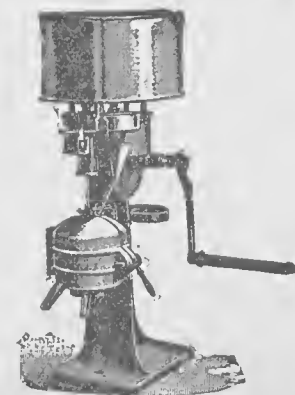
Plumas, April 4th, 1900.

R. A. LISTER & CO., Ltd.

Gentlemen,—Having now used your Melotte Cream Separator for over a year, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to say for it that I consider it has no equal for clean skimming; and as for ease of turning, there is no other which can come anyway near it; and in conclusion I will say that for anyone who keeps over half a dozen cows, I consider it will pay for itself in two years. Yours truly, W. A. DAVIS.

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as possible; but this is limited by many things; cows grow old, fail to breed, accidents happen and half a dozen other things, which frequently compel one to dispose of the cow he should retain, and keep the one he wanted to weed out, or else reduce the breeding stock.

Before closing I would like to refer again to the cost of keeping cows. Time and again it has been estimated by various writers and quoted in your paper, at \$30 to \$35. To take the latest instance, Mr. Mitchell, our able superintendent of creameries, quotes this estimate in his article on "More Profitable Dairying," published in your issue of March 20th. It is then used as a basis to calculate the amount of butter that a cow must produce before there is any profit, usually about 200 lbs. Now I don't suppose the average cost of keeping cows, as they are kept anywhere in the Northwest, exceeds \$10 or \$12, and I know hundreds, yes thousands, are kept for \$5 and \$6; some as low as \$3 (these last on straw alone). Now a cow that produces a \$15 calf and \$15 worth of butter, at a cost for feed of \$5 or \$6, or even \$10, cannot be said to be ruining her owner, though I grant she could do much better. Mind, I am not advocating this style of feeding, but I want to point out the mistake of quoting figures which, while applicable enough, no doubt, to Eastern conditions, are so entirely astray when applied to this country as to completely destroy the value of the calculations.



Copenhagen Creamery.

The property of W. B. Gilroy, Austin, Man.

As to the introduction of "dairy blood" as a means of increasing the butter yield, I have had thoughts of trying it, but would like to be able to see further ahead before taking such a step. I have no doubt about the increase in butter, but what about the steers? I am a very firm believer in the "general purpose" cow, and the Shorthorn just about fills the bill, but their milking qualities seem to be a good deal neglected by breeders in this country, and I can imagine that a cross of Ayrshire might be an improvement. Holsteins and Jerseys are out of the question, the former on account of their color, and the latter for their lack of size as well. It would be interesting if those who have tried an Ayrshire bull on grade Shorthorn cows would give their experience with the steers, and also what about breeding the cross-bred heifers back to Shorthorn again, as I should suppose one cross of Ayrshire would be sufficient where beef was equally an object with milk.

Note.—The Farmer congratulates Mr. Hutchinson on the success which has attended his efforts at improving the butter yield of his herd. His paper is a valuable contribution to our dairy literature and an index of the possibilities in the way of dairying. We believe there are others who could tell a somewhat similar story. We want to hear from them, for the encouragement of those who are faint hearted and fear that dairying can never be made a success in this country. Dairying can be made a great success here and will

yet be a most important factor on nearly every farm throughout this great western country. Wheat will have its day of supremacy, but the cow will come to stay.

The Neepawa Creamery will be operated the coming season by the owner, Geo. Hamilton. A. K. Baird, late of the Winnipeg dairy school, will have the management.

We give in this issue an illustration of W. B. Gilroy's creamery, called the Copenhagen Creamery. He expected to open

his creamery on Monday, April 16th, and reports prospects bright for a good season's work. Enquiries have already been made by several B.C. firms as to when he would be able to ship.

The R. A. Lister Co. recently advertised their Dairy Handbook through these columns, asking those who sent for it to state how many cows were kept and what system was employed in raising the cream. Some amusing answers were received. One man, who evidently was a bachelor, replied, "I keeps one cow and I raises my cream with a spoon."

The Canadian Dairy Supply Co.,

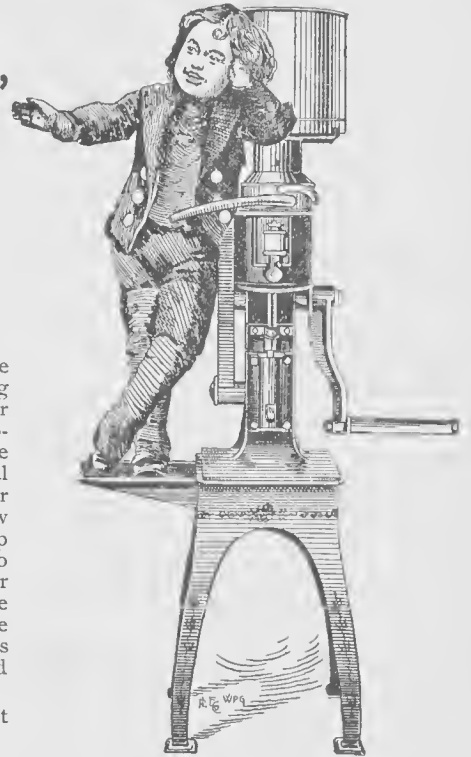
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No.	Churns from
0. 6 gl. . . .	1/2 to 3 gl. cream
1. 10	1 to 5 "
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4. 26	4 to 12 "
5. 30	6 to 14 "
6. 40	8 to 20 "

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Always mention The Farmer when writing Advertisers

LIVE STOCK IMPOUNDED, LOST, OR ESTRAY.

In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources; lost stock is open to those whose stock has been lost and who wish to recover them; estray stock is open to those who have taken up estray stock and wish to find owners.

The following is a list of animals impounded, lost or estray since April 5th issue:—

Impounded.

Elkhorn, Man.—One sorrel pony mare, about 7 years old, stripe on face, two hind feet white, saddle mark on back, tail cut short; one gelding brown pony, about three years old, few white hairs in forehead, high front foot and high hind foot white, white tail and mane cut short. J. H. Cavanagh.

Indian Head, Assa.—One pony horse, red roan, white face and feet, tail cut square; pony mare, red roan, white face and feet; tail cut square; pony mare, bay, right hind foot white, small white spot on forehead, tail cut square, branded L half circle over on left hip, indistinct brand on right hip; mare, 3 years, small white spot on forehead. Louis Arnold, 22, 17, 13w2.

Shipley, Man.—One red heifer, with white hairs in end of tail, right ear split, about two years old; one steer, color red and white, right ear split, about two years old. L. Dumas, 7, 10, 2w.

St. Paul's Municipality, Man.—One pony, color light bay, with broad white face and right hind foot white, branded V on left hip; also one mare colt, color black, with white spot on forehead, a little white on nose, and left forefoot white, rising two years old. John Taylor.

Lost.

Manitou, Man.—One small red cow, one horn half broken off, rope around horns, heavy with calf. H. Tuck, Jun.

Estray.

Calgary, Alta.—One heifer calf, red; cow, 6 years, red, white star on forehead, branded XU, bar over, on left ribs, and RA on left hip. T. E. Jackson, 18, 24, 1w5.

Ebenezer, Assa.—One red muley cow, branded G on left side and indistinct brand on right side. F. Konrad.

Edmonton, Alta.—One mare, 2 years, bay, white spot on forehead, knock-kneed. F. S. Ellett, Sandy Lake, Ellerslie.

Estevan, Assa.—One horse, old, white, 15 hands high, irregular brand on left shoulder. A. Hanson, 4, 3, 7w2.

Lamerton, Alta.—One heifer, 2 years, red, branded H L 4 on left ribs; cow, 6 years, red, branded reversed N on right shoulder; cow, 4 years, roan, branded reversed N on right shoulder, broken horns. Wm. Anasse, Tail Creek.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.—One horse, 10 years, bay, white right foot, small star on face, about 13 hands high. John Rosensor, 2, 17, 16w2.

Roland, Man.—Pair grey bronchos, one branded on hip and shoulder, both have halters on with ropes around their necks. Jos. McLean, 2, 4, 4.

Theodore, Assa.—One cow, red, white belly, white star on forehead, horns turned in with points turned up, indistinct brand on right ribs. James Skea.

Wapella, Assa.—One cow, 3 years, white, horns about half off. A. Bartleman, 4, 14, 33w2.

Yorkton, Assa.—One yearling steer, red and white; one yearling steer, dark red, with blue neck and head. J. D. McMillan.

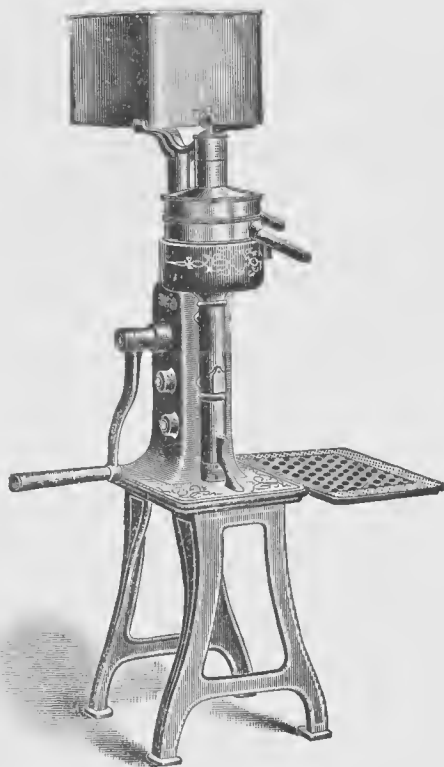
\$10.00 REWARD.

Above reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of One Black Mare, branded I, or H, on left shoulder and 2 on left hip, white spot on forehead and one white hind foot.

WM. MARSHALL, Kennell P.O., Assa.

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If no agent in your neighborhood will bring a Sharples Farm Separator and demonstrate its superiority, we will loan you one absolutely free. The machine will be LOANED with no obligation to buy, a guarantee for its prompt return in case it is not bought being all we ask. One agent may out-talk another who represents a better machine, but a superior machine will demonstrate its superiority in an actual trial.

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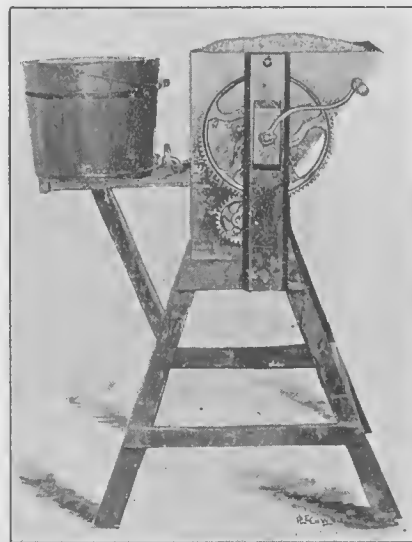
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THE ACME GRAIN PICKLER

Capacity 100 bushels per hour.
It does a perfect job.

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WE GIVE MORE VALUABLE
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ANY HOUSE IN THE WORLD.
NORTHWESTERN
HIDE & FUR CO.
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NO DUTY ON FURS
TO U.S.

MARKET REVIEW.

Winnipeg, April 19th, 1900.

The remarkably fine weather of the past few weeks has had a very beneficial effect on business. Retail trade in the city in seasonable lines has been exceptionally heavy, while all wholesale houses report trade fairly active. The early season has caught some of the implement men rather short of supplies. Owing to the slow payment of accounts and to the advance in prices dealers in the country were slow in placing orders. Hence with the season, opening at least three weeks earlier, caught these men unready. With the increased settlement that is likely to take place this year implement men look forward to a good season's business. Orders for building material for Winnipeg will be large, as there are many buildings to go up, some of which are already well under way. Bank clearings continue to show an expansion and money continues in good demand at from 6 to 8 per cent. interest, according to the nature of the loan.

Wheat.

There have been the usual fluctuations in the last fortnight, but things are to-day just about where they stood a month ago. Fort William cash was 67c. a month ago, 68c. a fortnight ago and to-day's opening 67c. Chicago opened this morning with May 65½c and July 66½c., a drop of ½c. from yesterday. The U.S. department of agriculture, in its report on April 10th, showed the crop condition for winter wheat as 82.1 per cent. of a full crop. The average of the last five years was 80.9. It was expected that a much better report would be made and prices quickened for the day but were not backed up and have since fallen off and this morning's opening is the weakest yet seen. No improvement was made during the day.

The number of cars inspected for the week ending April 14th are as follows:—

Wheat.—One hard, 176; two hard, 39; one northern, 7; three northern, 2; three hard, 25; one frosted, 9; rejected one, 4; rejected two, 8; no grade, 15; one White Fyfe, 2.

Oats.—Two white, 5; two mixed, 2; feed, 3.

Barley.—No. 3, 1; feed, 2.
Total cars inspected, 300.

Oats

No change from last quotations and very little doing. About 25c. at country points for feed quality, and 30c. to 30½c. on track at the city. No. 2 White are a cent better.

Barley.

Also nominal. About 28c. at country points, 34c. to 36c. in the city.

Flour and Feed.

Ogilvie's have raised their prices 10c. a sack. Present rates are as follows:—Ogilvie's Hungarian patent, \$1.95; Glenora patent, \$1.75; Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$1.45; XXXX, \$1.10. Lake of the Woods' Five Roses (new name for patent), \$1.85; Strong Bakers, \$1.65; Medora, \$1.40; XXXX, \$1.20 per sack of 98 lbs., delivered in Winnipeg.

Mill feed still very scarce. Bran, \$14.50, shorts, \$15.50.

Potatoes.

Supplies moving more readily and are selling in the city at from 40c. to 45c. Freight and commission to be deducted from this.

Horses.

Values continue steady for good work horses weighing around 1,300 lbs. Prices range from \$100 for halter broken good western, to \$175 for heavy Ontario horses, which are coming in constantly.

Cattle.

Owing to ocean freight rates being so high nothing has been done yet in the export market and it is not likely that there

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Incorporated by Special Act of the Manitoba Legislature.

Authorized Capital - - - - \$500,000

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JOS. CORNELL, Secretary.

Reliable and Energetic Agents wanted in all Districts.

will be anything done for some weeks yet until navigation opens up. Meantime values are inclined to be easy. The cattle shippers lost money last fall and will do nothing until there is a good opening. The only stock moving just now is butchers' cattle to supply the local demand. These bring 4c. for the very best, delivered in Winnipeg and the general run are bought at very much lower rates in the country.

Stockers are being purchased at from \$13 to \$18 for yearlings and \$22 to \$26 for two-year-olds. Dressed beef brings 6c. to 7c. per lb. Veal 8c. to 9c.

Sheep.

Sheep on the range have wintered fine, but there is no movement yet. The only ones moving are from some point where they are being fattened to the slaughter houses in Winnipeg. Delivered in Winnipeg they will bring from 4½c. to 5c. Dressed mutton sells for 10c. to 11c. for fresh, 8c. to 9c. for frozen.

Hogs.

Supplies are coming forward remarkably well considering that farmers are busy seeding. The going price is 4½c. to 5c. for choice weights off the cars at Winnipeg. In the east hogs have run up as high as 6½c. off the cars at Montreal.

Dressed pork, 6½c. to 7c.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—None offering yet, though it is expected that the first make might be on the market at the end of this week.

Dairy.—Supplies of really choice goods continue scarce, while second grades are more abundant in the shipments which reach the city. Dealers are paying 16c. to 18c. for best grades delivered in Winnipeg. Second grades, 12c. to 15c.

Cheese.—Stocks in the city are about exhausted. 14c. to 14½c. is the going price. A year ago it was 10c.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry.—Supplies are practically exhausted. Live chickens are quickly snapped up at 65c. a pair.

Eggs.—The Easter demand was large, but the market is unsettled at present and supplies are constantly increasing. We quote a little lower price than two weeks ago: 11c. to 12c., delivered in Winnipeg.

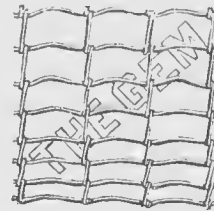
Hides.

The market is easier, though prices have not receded from that quoted two weeks ago. 7c. for No. 1 inspected hides is the basis.

Wool.

No movement as yet has been made in wool. We quote 8c. to 9c. for unwashed wool.

FENCE MACHINE.



The GEM still holds the record—120 rods 10 wire fence in 10 hours.

Price \$5.00

Coiled spring and other wire for sale in any quantity. Write—

McGREGOR, BANWELL & CO
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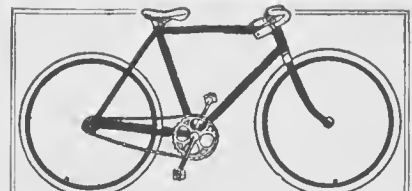
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offered to you for roofs or siding. Impervious to water; affected neither by heat nor frost, fire-proof; easily put on. Seven years' experience have proved its staying quality. Grand testimonials from all quarters. Enamel paint for preserving tin and shingles. Guaranteed. Send for sample and price. Don't forget stamp.

1768 W. G. FONSECA, 705 Main St., Winnipeg.

LIGHTNING WELL MACHY
IS THE STANDARD
STEAM PUMPS, AIR LIFTS,
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THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO - DALLAS, TEX.



BOYD'S SWELL "FLYER"

1900 MODEL. New ideas, new design, 1½ in. tubing, flush joints, Springfield one-piece cranks, high grade in every detail. Fitted with Victor tires, \$35.00; with Morgan & Wright tires, \$37.50; with Dunlop tires, \$40.00. Men's, 22 and 24 inch; Ladies', 20 and 22 inch frames. Black and maroon any gear.

TO INTRODUCE these Bicycles, we will ship a sample, collect on delivery with privilege of examination, on receipt of \$1.00. The \$1.00 is as a guarantee of Express charges and is deducted from the bill; you pay the Express Agent the balance due us.

WE OFFER splendid chance to a good agent in each town. You have your choice of cash or outright gift of one or more wheels, according to the work done for us.

WHEELS SLIGHTLY USED, \$8.00 to \$25.00.

Price lists free. Secure agency at once.

T. W. BOYD & SON, MONTREAL.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

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ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

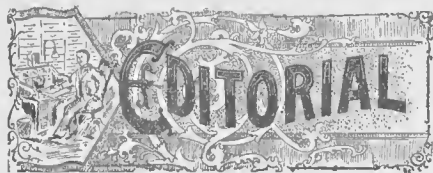
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Subscription to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year,
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ling).

WINNIPEG, APRIL 20, 1900.



OUR COMPANION PICTURE.

With this issue we are sending our subscribers the companion picture to that of Lord Roberts, sent out some time ago, being the portrait of the Commander's Chief of Staff, Lord Kitchener. This engraving has been delayed somewhat, but we fancy its fine appearance will more than repay our readers for having had to wait.

We would also take this opportunity of drawing attention to the up-to-date War Map in this issue and to the number of new advertisements which are appearing from time to time in our columns. Having now the largest circulation, by several thousands, of any agricultural paper circulating in the west, advertisers realize it is the medium through which to reach the farmers and ranchers of Western Canada.

EARLY SEEDING.

The remarkably fine weather experienced in the province during the last three weeks has allowed seeding operations to proceed with all speed. On the whole the season is about three weeks earlier than usual. Reports from the west show that in the range country the grass is making an excellent start and is considerably ahead of that in Manitoba. From reports that have been received of seeding operations it is estimated that the close of this week will see the great bulk of the grain in the ground. In Southern Manitoba quite a few farmers are through seeding. The ground has worked nicely; if anything a little too dry. The light snowfall and the absence of any heavy fall of rain so far, make it very desirable that the country be blessed with a good rain at an early date. With this our cup of blessing should be pretty full.

THE ELEVATOR COMMISSION.

Within the last ten days the report of the Elevator Commission has been given to the public. It is long enough to cover more than thirty columns of The Farmer, but not at all too long for the purpose. The first division of the report gives a careful summary of the essential features of the evidence collected by the Commission. This is an admirable piece of work and brings out in the fewest possible words the methods of investigation followed and the substance of the voluminous evidence taken. The more it is studied the more

will its accuracy and impartiality be seen. As a sample we may give verbatim what is said with reference to the subject of flat warehouses, a point of great importance in the eyes of every producer of wheat.

"Farmers giving evidence have generally agreed that full freedom of the right to load direct on cars and through flat warehouses would remove most of the trouble.

"We consider that proper relief from the possibility of being compelled to sell under value, and of being unduly docked for cleaning, is only to be had by giving the fullest obtainable freedom in the way of shipping and selling grain. It is only in such a way that the great agitation and bitterness of feeling which has arisen can be ended. So long as any farmer is hampered in, or hindered from, himself shipping to terminal markets, he will be more or less at the mercy of elevator operators.

"The discontent on this point is very serious, and, without further discussing the causes giving rise to same, this discontent seems to us an inevitable result of the restrictions under which farmers have been laboring as to the marketing of their grain. We consider that to remove this trouble, the law should require railroads to furnish cars to farmers for the shipping of their own grain and should allow the establishment at shipping points, if required, of flat warehouses under proper regulations, by means of which a farmer who cannot conveniently load on cars direct, can for a comparatively small sum, obtain for a limited number of days the use of a bin of the capacity of a carload. He can then transfer his grain to this bin until he accumulates a carload, to be then at once shipped. Though the furnishing of cars to the farmers has been given as a privilege, they should with proper restrictions, enjoy it as a legal right.

"As a valuable accessory to the proper shipment of grain in carload lots by farmers, we recommend the erection at shipping points of loading platforms to be used by shippers free of charge.

"We believe that the erection of flat warehouses will not in all instances be called for. The knowledge that farmers will have the right, under certain restrictions, to get the same erected, or to erect same, will lead to a desire on the part of elevator owners and employees to give fair prices for grain rather than to stir up feeling which will lead to the erection of these flat warehouses.

"We further suggest that it be provided that, in cases where flat warehouses are now operated on any lines of railway, they should not be arbitrarily done away with or refused cars for shipping grain."

Having set forth their summing up of the case in such a way as to make the subject clearly intelligible to the legislature which must deal with it, the Commission next presents a long and skillfully developed scheme of the methods by which the defects and grievances of the old system may be cut down to a minimum. Reference is made to the Grain and Warehouse Laws of Minnesota, which have step by step been matured and perfected till they can with safety be adapted here to a considerable extent. The suggestions for new Federal legislation, as made by the Commission, amount to 31 sections, which cover with great minuteness the whole field of operations at the terminal elevators. Some parts of these may be covered by existing legislation, but they are presented in this schedule as a whole.

The next suggestions deal with the operations of country elevators and warehouses and the rules and methods for their more satisfactory operation. The whole of these suggestions bear the mark of careful and painstaking work and will prove a sound and reliable foundation for the work to be done when the matter comes to be dealt with by parliament at Ottawa.

Schedule E of the report contains additional recommendations along the line of

remedial legislation. A warehouse commissioner; a chief weighmaster and chief inspector combined in one individual; penalties for infractions of the provisions of the act; loading platforms; and flat warehouses, present and prospective, are dealt with. One flat warehouse at each shipping station, to hold not less than 6,000 bushels and be provided with six separate bins for the same number of farmer shippers, is the plan suggested by the Commission for getting over the crucial difficulty of flat warehouses. The owner of such a warehouse is to be debarred from buying on his own account.

This to our judging seems a very halting and unsatisfactory way of solving one of the most difficult problems of the situation. Regulations are all very well, but this recommendation would interfere very seriously with the freedom of trade and economy of administration, so essential to wholesome business competition. If a man is willing to pay rent for his ground and comply with all the other proper conditions for the regulation of his business, why should he be debarred by Act of Parliament from building a warehouse to hold one or ten cars, or buying whenever it suits himself and the producer to do so? Why should any so-called regulations be put on the statute book whose necessary effect will be to prevent any farmer from selling any quantity of his crop to any man who wants to buy it, or hinder any man from buying the same commodity at pleasure? The obvious effect of this regulation would be to hamper trade in the most readily marketable product of the country, and with no compensating advantages whatever that we can see. There may be a good many points at which a local merchant without any appreciable addition to his ordinary working expenses can take loads of wheat into a 1,000 bushel warehouse of his own and pay five cents a bushel more for it than could be paid by the big elevator alongside, whose working expenses are necessarily much heavier. It is manifestly in the interest of the farmer that every man who wants to buy his wheat should have perfect liberty to do so.

These remarks are made in no spirit of hostility to the men who own and operate the excellent elevators that adorn our railroad systems. Their path is often a very thorny one. The country is greatly overstocked with standard elevators, and it is impossible that as a whole they can be made to pay. For eight months of every year they are a millstone round the neck of their owners and at such seasons it costs five cents, sometimes even more, to handle every bushel they buy. But the Elevator Association might see its way to shutting down the most of them during the most expensive and most unprofitable months and so curtail working expenses. In the long run the "survival of the fittest" will solve the problem. Meantime everything in the shape of unfair restraint of trade should be eliminated from our statute books and nothing new of the same kind should be put there.

—The Regina Board of Trade at its recent annual meeting gave an interesting report on the immigration work during the past year. They last year sent out 10,000 copies of a leaflet descriptive of the attractions of the district as a field for immigration. In this and other ways delegations were brought in and shown round by Jas. Bole, and by this means many good settlers have been induced to take hold. The secretary has also made up a list of vacant lands available for settlement. A boring machine has also been provided to try for water on the lands to the south, that up to this date have been regarded as too dry for settlement. Over 60 entries within three townships are reported within the year.

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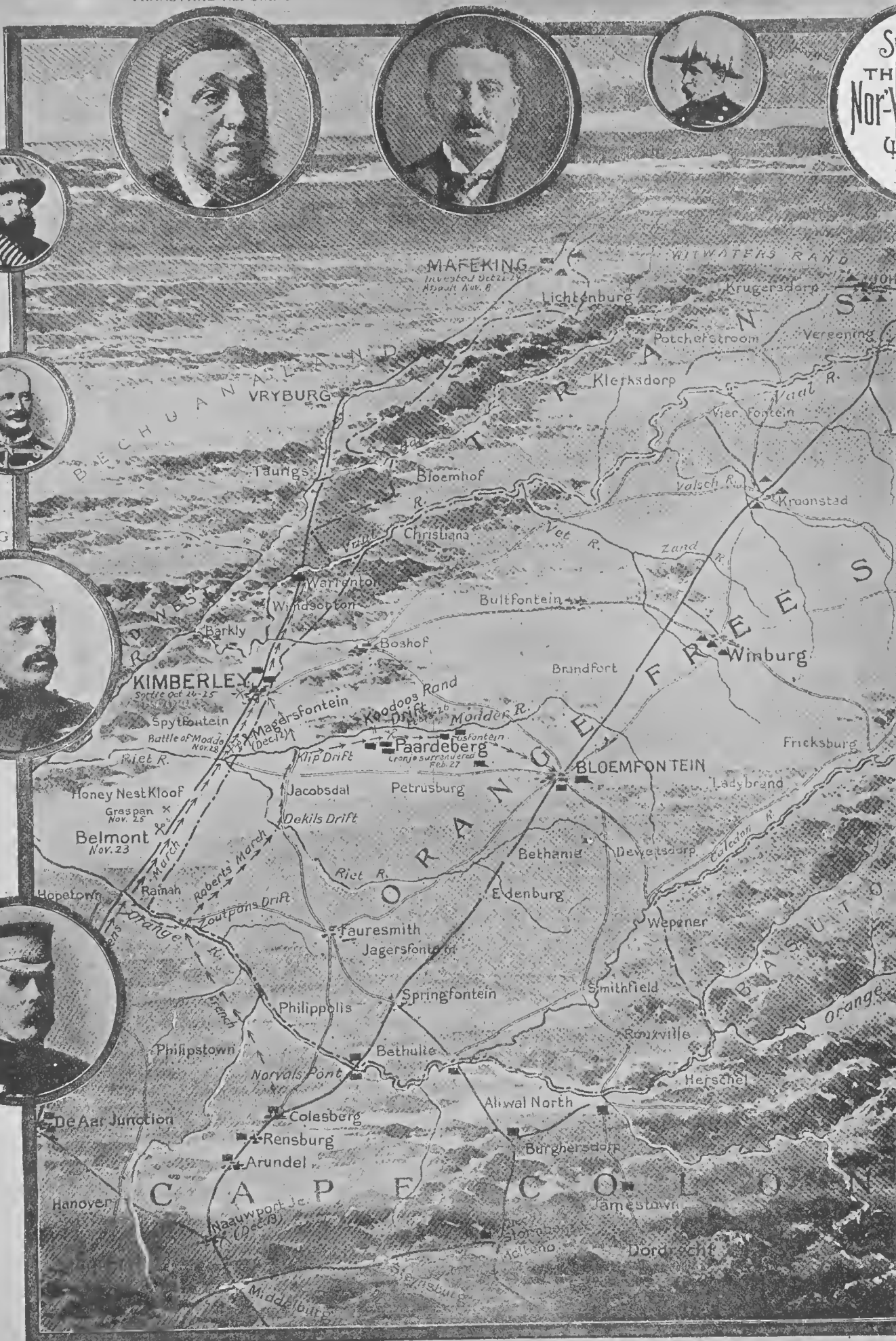
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Greytown

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Anglo-Boer War Map

Roads ——— Boundary Lines ———> Routes of British Advances. * Date of Battle.

The STANLEY Co. Map



Chilled Eggs.

In the early hatching season we have many difficulties to contend with in hatching out our early chickens, but if we are not too much afraid of giving ourselves a little trouble, and the eggs and chickens a good deal of attention, it is no doubt the most profitable time to hatch out chickens. The cockerels are ready to kill when chickens are scarce, and the pullets lay when eggs are most unobtainable. Perhaps one of the greatest and most common troubles is the deserting of the hen from her nest, the result being chilled eggs. We find the greatest difficulty in this respect whenever a cold spell of weather sets in, especially with east winds. Many people think when a hen abandons her nest that there is absolutely nothing to be done, and allow the chickens to die in the eggs without making an effort to save them. Common sense should tell us that if the hen deserts the eggs there is no reason why we should do so. It is wonderful what an amount of cold the eggs will bear, and unless they were actually cracked with the frost, we should certainly try to hatch them. We know cases where the chickens have hatched after the eggs have been deserted twenty-four or



True Blue.

1st at Manitoba Poultry Show, 1900, score 93 3/4 by Butterfield, owned by John Todd, 457 Henry Ave., Winnipeg.

thirty hours; of course, they were longer in hatching. The first thing to do after finding the eggs—if they are much cooled—is to put them in water at 105 deg. Fahr. for a few minutes. This will revive the chilled embryo or chicken. If there are three or four other hens sitting, the eggs may be distributed among them till a fresh hen is obtained. At a time like this an incubator is invaluable, and if we have one, our difficulty is soon overcome, as the eggs can easily be removed to it; but, if neither of these measures can be resorted to, a good plan is to get a basket or box and two hot water bottles—rubber if possible—and place the eggs between the bottles. There must be a good thickness of flannel between these bottles and the eggs, and the temperature should be kept as nearly as possible at 104 deg. Fahr. If a thermometer is laid amongst the eggs, and looked at occasionally, there should be no difficulty about the temperature. From time to time the cooled water should be replaced with warm, and at night the basket may be placed where there will be a little heat during the night. Another plan is to get a box, line it well with flannel, and put a stone bottle filled with warm water and wrapped with flannel in the centre of the box, and the eggs all round it. Cover the eggs with more flannel, and keep at a temperature of about 104 deg. till a fresh hen can be found to cover the eggs.—Exchange.

EGGS for HATCHING

Why send East for Birds or Eggs? Birds of my breeding have been sent as far East as Massachusetts, U. S.

Barred Plymouth Rocks
Silver Laced Wyandottes
Indian Games **Black Minorcas**
Black Hamburgs
S. C. Brown Leghorns

Birds of all the above varieties won honors at 1st Poultry Show, held at Winnipeg, February, 1900.
Eggs of all stock, \$2.00 per 13.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS, BRANDON, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Buff and Partridge Cochins,
Light Brahmas, Black Langshans,
Black Spanish, S. C. Brown Leghorns and Cornish
Indian Games. Eggs from above stock \$2 per 13.
BARRED ROCKS, \$1 per 13.
IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.00 per 11.

I have spared no pains or expense in importing new blood for my breeding pens.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN LONGMORE,

Reliable Poultry Yards, HOLLAND, Man.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS ONLY.

Winners of Lieut.-Governor Patterson's Challenge Cup and Gold Medal at Manitoba Poultry Show, '99.
Eggs \$2 per 13 Young birds for sale in the fall.
LOOK OUT for my birds at the Western Show this summer.

T. M. PERCIVAL - BRANDON.

THE RELIABLE POULTRY YARDS.

is still at the front; with 18 entries at Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1900, took 10 1st, 4 2nd, and 1 3rd.
Eggs for Hatching from the following breeds:

LIGHT BRAHMAS } \$2.00 per 13
BARRED & W. P. ROCKS }
INDIAN GAME }
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS } \$3.50 - 26
WHITE WYANDOTTES }
BUFF PEKIN BANTAMS }
ENGLISH RING-NECK PHEASANTS—
EGGS \$3 per doz.
Bronze Turkeys } \$2.00 per 11
PEKIN DUCKS }

Cash with order. Address—
W. H. GARSIDE Mgr., Box 299, BRANDON

Rosemead Poultry Farm, Boissevain.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. First class quality. Black and Brown Leghorns, and Black Minorcas \$3 and \$2 per setting; Silver Wyandottes \$3 and \$1.50 per setting; White Wyandottes \$2 and \$1.25. The first pen in S. Wyandottes and Minorcas headed by unbeaten males and every female over standard weight. Minorcas average score 93 1/2. Won at Poultry Show 3 1st, 2 2nd, 2 Specials in 7 entries; also highest-scoring Cockerel and Pullet (shown in pen). Cockerels for sale from \$1.50 upwards. **ED. BROWN, Box 207.**

W. F. CROSBIE, MANITOUL, MAN.

Is still breeding

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks

Sid Conger and U. R. Fishel strains.

EGGS FOR SALE, \$2.00 PER SETTING.

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Houdans, White Wyandottes, Minorcas.

Pekin Ducks, M. B. Turkeys.

My birds won 6 firsts and 2 thirds from 10 entries at last Poultry Show.

Eggs \$2 per setting. Ducks \$1 per setting.

Address **J. Wilding, Norwood Brdg, Winnipeg.**

SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS, Winnipeg, Man.

If you want good stock buy eggs from J. A. King's **S. C. Buff Leghorns and Barred P. Rocks.** At Manitoba Poultry Show, held in Winnipeg, Feb. 15 to 23, I won first, third and special on Pullets, second Hen, second Breeding Pen and special for best collection, scoring over 90 points. No Rocks shown. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **S. C. Leghorn Eggs \$2.00 per 13, B. P. Rocks \$1.50 for 13.**
J. A. KING, 418 Alexander Av., Winnipeg.

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Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

HEADQUARTERS FOR THOROUGHbred POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks,
Single & Rose-comb White Leghorns,
White Wyandottes, Black Spanish.

My stock again carries off the lion's share of prizes, winning 20 firsts, 8 seconds, 2 thirds and numerous specials. Also exhibited five birds at St. Paul, Minn. show, winning three firsts, a fourth and two specials. The above record stands unequalled.

A few choice cockerels for sale.

Orders now booked for eggs at \$2.00 per 13.

Address—**GEORGE WOOD,**
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Was on top again at last Poultry Show, winning 15 firsts, 9 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 silver cup and several specials. Also special for highest scoring pen in exhibition of any breed.

A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$4.00 per pair.

No more Turkeys for sale until fall. All young stock sold. I am breeding from two of as fine yards of half to three-quarter wild Turkeys as there are in Manitoba.

I am sole agent for Manitoba and N.W.T. for **GEO. ERTLE & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS.**

Send for 1900 Circular.

Address—**CHAS. MIDWINTER,**
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G. H. GRUNDY VIRDEN MAN.

Breeder of high-class Box 688.

BARRED ROCKS, S. L. WYANDOTTES,
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My birds have taken first prizes at Winnipeg, Brandon and Virden exhibitions, and first for Barred Rock Cockerel at the Manitoba Poultry Show held at Brandon Feb. '99, exhibiting the highest scoring Barred Rock at this show in a class of 67 birds.
Young stock for sale. Eggs in season.



EGGS.

LIGHT BRAHMA } per setting 1.50
B. P. ROCKS }
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Muffed Tumbler Pigeons for sale

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25 YEARS A WINNER 25

If you want prize birds, White and Buff Rock, White and Brown Leghorns, and Black Minorcas, **NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!** For 25 years I have taken more prizes in my classes than any other breeder in Canada. Toronto Industrial, 1899, 7 prizes and medal for best collection in W. Rocks; 9 prizes and medal for best collection in Leghorns. At the Ontario, 1900, I won more prizes and specials in my class than any other breeder. Eggs from strictly first-class pens, \$3 a setting. Reduction on a number of settings.

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S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS ONLY

A fair field and no favor.

My birds won, Winnipeg, 1899, 2 1st, 1 2nd—two entries. Woodstock cock, 92 score, 1st; cock, 91 score, 2nd; cockerel, 95 1/2 score, 1st. Ingersoll, eight entries, won 4 1st, 3 2nd and 1 3rd. At the Ontario, 1900, Peterborough, 2nd and 3rd hens, 3rd pullet, 1st and Special for breeding pen.

Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Birds at all times for sale.

J. G. TAYLOR, Woodstock, Ont.

REID'S POULTRY YARD.

Breeder of **BLACK MINORCAS, GOLDEN WYANDOTTES and BLACK B. RED GAME BANTAMS.**

At Winnipeg Poultry Show, Feb. 1900, I won 7 1st, 2 2nd, 1 3rd. At St. Paul show, Feb. 1900, 2 1st, 1 2nd and Silver Cup for best pair Bantams, any breed.

EGGS—\$2.00 per setting.

THOS. REID, 293 Lizzie St., Winnipeg

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS !!

If you want good birds, write for prices to

S. B. BLACKHALL,

696 McMillen St., Winnipeg.

EGGS FOR HATCHING— B. P. Rocks, B. B. Red Games, Pyle Games, Indian C. Games—all prize winning stock. \$1.50 for 13. I have a few good cockerels left for sale.

Box 74. **Saml. McCurdy, Carberry, Man.**

Cause of Feather-Eating.

A recently published leaflet of the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain gives the following: Feather eating in poultry is due to a minute parasitic mite (*Sarcoptes leavis*) at the roots of the feathers. It is generally supposed to be due to a "vicious habit," numerous absurd theories, such as idleness and thirst, having been put forward to account for it. There are two kinds of feather eating, viz., "self-feather eating" and the plucking of other birds' feathers. The former is chiefly due to the mites living upon and irritating the roots of the quills. The form on the fowl makes its appearance about April and is most prevalent in spring and summer. The mites can be easily found among the white powdery matter at the base of the quill. The minute young are transmitted during copulation. The fowls pluck out the feathers to destroy the irritation caused by the mites at their base. Lice, also, are partly accountable for feather plucking. The birds in picking off the mites and lice pull out the feathers.

The duck is the most popular quack of the day.

A chicken pie captures the human heart when all other fowl-in-pieces fail to subdue it.

C. H. Wise, of Winnipeg, informs us that he has an order for two settings of his best Golden Wyandotte eggs to go to Fabius, N.Y. This shows that the quality of stock now being raised in Manitoba is becoming known and appreciated by our cousins across the line.

John Todd, Winnipeg, has just received word that the silver cup offered at the St. Paul Poultry Show for the best pair of Bantams has been awarded to him for a pair of Black Breasted Red Game Bantams. It was awarded wrongfully to another party and the correction has just been made.

Some one has noted the growth of a chick from the egg to eleven weeks of age, and says the following is about correct: The egg weighs two ounces, the newly hatched chick weighs one and a quarter ounces; three weeks old, six and a quarter ounces; four weeks old, ten ounces; five weeks old, fourteen ounces; six weeks old, eighteen and a half ounces; seven weeks old, twenty-three and a half ounces; nine weeks old, thirty-two ounces; ten weeks old, thirty-six ounces; eleven weeks old, forty-one ounces.

LIGHT BRAHMAS
BARRED P. ROCKS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
PARTRIDGE COCHINS

No expense has been spared in getting the best stock in the American market.

Pens contain several prize winners at Winnipeg Poultry Show.

Eggs \$2.00 per setting — 3 settings, varied, \$1.50. Special for large quantities. Stock for sale.

VIRDEN POULTRY CO., BOX 355,
VIRDEN, MAN.

McARTHUR'S (Exclusively)

Buff Wyandottes

Winnipeg, Feb., 1900, won 1-2-3-4 Pullet, 1 hen, 2-3 cockerel, 2-3 co k, 1-2-3 pen. SILVER MEDAL for largest exhibit in American classes — showed 14 females, scores 91-93% (Ask Butterfield what they are like.) No stock. Eggs \$3.00 per 13. Address—

F. J. G. McARTHUR, Carman, Man.
Yards—724 Logan Ave., Winnipeg.

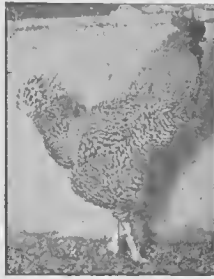
THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

ADAM CUTTER

cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

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"Shamrock." — 2nd prize cockerel at Poultry Show, Winnipeg, February, 1900.—Butterfield, Judge.

JOHN TODD, 455 Henry St., W'peg, Man.

Barred P. Rocks.

Buff P. Rocks.

Black Langshans.

Silver S. Hamburgs

In BARRED ROCKS I have 3 A 1 Breeding Pens, headed by PRIZE-WINNING COCKERELS, Eggs \$2.00 per 13.

RIVER VIEW

STOCK & POULTRY FARM

We are headquarters for eggs for hatching from the following varieties of pure-bred fowls:—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs from the above varieties \$2.00 per setting.

Pekiu Ducks, Indian Runner Duck, Rouen Ducks. Eggs per setting from above pure-bred Ducks, \$1.50 per setting.

Birds from which we are breeding are strictly first class, scoring from 90 to 94½ points.

Our poultry are reared and kept on a farm 3 miles from City, and is a sufficient guarantee that all our eggs will be fertile. Address—River View Poultry Farm, Winnipeg. C. H. WILSON, Manager.

Birtle Poultry Yards.

W. T. Beltnes, Box 28, Birtle, Man., Prop.

Houdan and Silver-Laced Hamburg Eggs for sale. Eggs guaranteed fresh. \$1.50 per setting of 13. I have also Norwich crown and plain-headed Canaries for sale at all times.

"ACME" POULTRY YARDS.

EGGS! EGGS!! EGGS!!!

From our well-known strain of Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00 per setting, or \$2.00 per setting from special mating. Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.00 per setting. Single Comb Black Orpingtons, \$3.00 per setting (a few settings only to spare.)

A few fine Single Comb White Leghorn Males.

W. A. PETTIT, Boyd Ave., Winnipeg

A. J. CARTER, BRANDON, MAN.

Breeder of first-class Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, S. Laced Wyandottes

The bird that heads my Barred Rock pen tied for first cockerel in 1899; also second best cock in 1900 at the Manitoba Poultry Show. Best pen for Silver-Laced Wyandottes, second hen at the above show, 1900. No White Rocks exhibited. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$3.50 per 26; \$5 per 39, carefully packed and delivered at express office here.

TRIOS \$5! TRIOS \$5! TRIOS \$5!

HOUDANS AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

In order to make more room for my breeding pens, I will sell for the next 25 days, first-class breeding stock at \$5.00 per trio. Mated for best results. Satisfaction or your money back. These are from same stock that won the Drewry Grand Challenge Trophy and Gold Medal, Special for best pair Houdans, and 7 regular prizes at the Manitoba Show, February, 1900. Also won 2 premiums on 4 entries at the great St. Paul Show in the hottest competition on record. Orders for eggs booked now, at \$2.00 per setting, from the finest pens in the West. Address—

WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS.

C. H. WISE, Manager, 759 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg.

Buff Cochins

A few choice Cocks and Cockerels FOR SALE.

F. D. ELAKELY, 285 Ellen St., Winnipeg.

WHITE WYANDOTTES,

COCKS, COCKERELS, PULLETS AND YEARLING HENS FOR SALE. ALSO EGGS IN SEASON.

My birds won F. L. Drewry's Silver Medal at the Poultry Show, Winnipeg, 1900, for most birds scoring 90 or over in the American class, besides numerous other prizes. Address—

E. COATSWORTH, 208 Good St., WINNIPEG, Man.

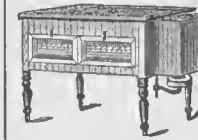
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White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Black Javas.

My birds won six FIRST prizes, one second and four specials including Lieut.-Gov. Patterson's cup for the highest scoring breeding pen, any variety, at Manitoba Poultry Show, Winnipeg, Feb., 1900. Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

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Are the BEST, most reliable, and cheapest machines you can buy. Fire-proof heaters, fire-proof lamps, absolutely self-regulating, supply their own moisture, and are fully guaranteed. For circular, &c address the manufacturer.

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FRESH EGGS!

Send them to me guaranteed, and dated, for sale on commission and realize good prices. EGGS from FIRST PRIZE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS FOR SALE. R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St., W'peg.

DON'T BUY INCUBATOR

until you see our catalogue. The TORONTO INCUBATOR is the best machine made. Write for catalogue. Address—

T. A. WHLITTS, 514 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont.

Maw's Poultry Farm.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Breeds best strains of utility breeds thoroughly acclimatized and best adapted to our climate. Have for sale stock and eggs of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Imperial Deep Keel Pekin Ducks, Rouen Ducks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Silver-laced Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Hero strain of Plymouth Rocks, Homing Pigeons from best imported Belgium stock, same as used by military department for carrying messages from beleaguered cities. Am North-west agent for the celebrated Cyphers' incubator. Mr. Cyphers is the discoverer and patentee of the diffusive principle in artificial incubation, saving the lives of thousands of chicks that die in the shell in ordinary incubators. It is asbestos coated and perfectly fire-proof—regulates its own moisture and so simple—a child can run it. Large illustrated poultry catalogue giving list of prizes and medals won at all leading exhibitions, with prices, description and pedigree of stock mailed free on receipt of address.

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The BEST and the CHEAPEST.

95 Per Cent. Hatches are often reported by those who use these Incubators. One reason for this record is absolute uniformity of temperature in egg chamber; correct instructions for operating; has fire-proof lamp. A great mistake it would be to purchase an Incubator or Brooder without first getting a copy of our 148-page Catalogue. Send 3 cents for illustrated Catalogue of Incubator, Brooder, Poultry and Poultry Supplies.

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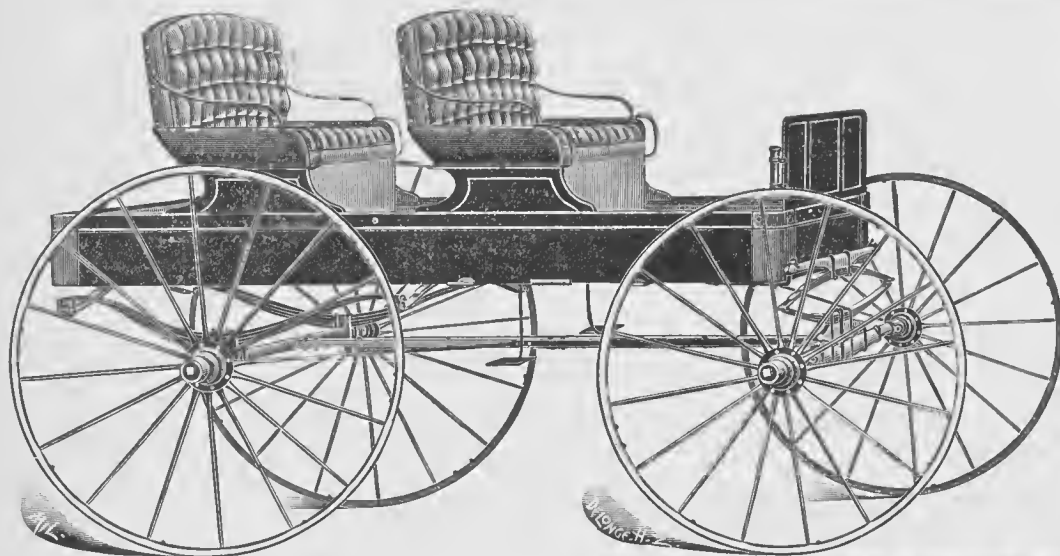
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Costliest Machine to Build. Cheapest Machine to buy. More than 10,000 Farmers and Ranchmen in Western Canada use McCORMICK MOWERS. They are all satisfied with them.



Farm, Freight and Spring Wagons
of every description.

For prices write to—

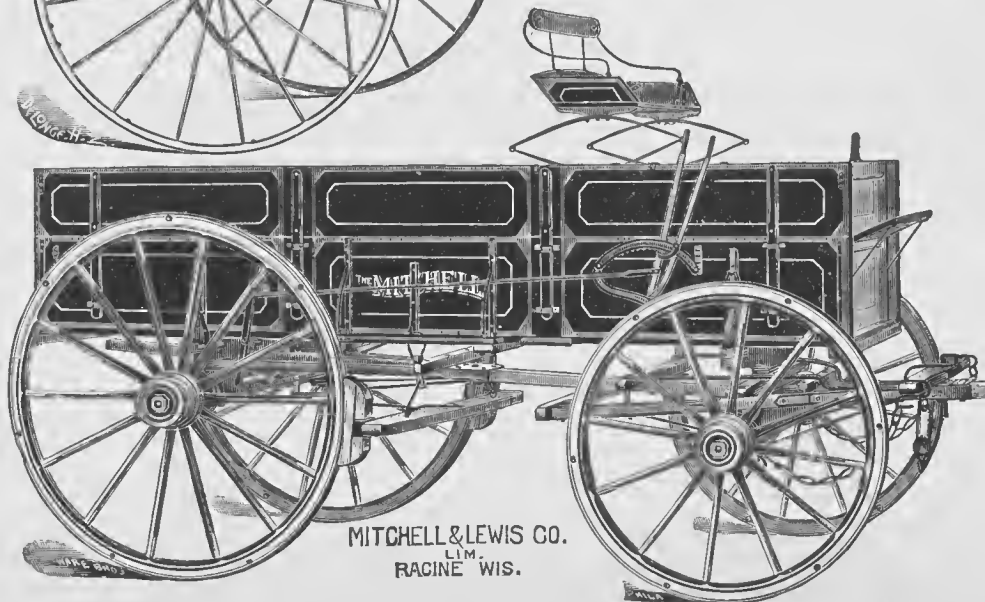
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GENERAL AGENTS,

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THE MITCHELL WAGON

The Wagon that has given universal satisfaction for
SIXTY-FIVE YEARS.



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MITCHELL & LEWIS CO.
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

Mrs. C. S.: "What is bicarbonate of soda? Is it baking soda?"

Answer.—Yes.

Coal Oil and Buttermilk Wash.

E. Bligh, Redpath, Assa.: "I wish Thos. Daly, of Strathcona, would tell us what quantity of coal oil he used with the buttermilk for the lice on his cattle."

Answer by Mr. Daly.—"I did not take stock of the quantity of each when I mixed them for my colt; but I would recommend one pint of coal oil to two quarts of buttermilk. After trying it I wish E. B. would tell us, through The Farmer, how it works. I rubbed it in well with a brush where the lice were. Don't just streak it along on the top of the hair; rub it in."

Wind-Power vs. Gasoline.

"Gasoleen Horspower," Rounthwaite, Man.: "When reedin The Nor'-West Farmer i cum acrost 'Wind power is the best,' &c., &c., and hed to laf tho i wasn't a wheel, but i red on thinkin i mite turn out in pilforn, as a remedee 4 wind on't stumick or brane. Allso if wind power is best i don't dowt but hear yofantears wood av been fitin the bores with wind hinsted ov lidhite, i think brane power is best when apside with hour laytest invenshuns; but not havin more than mi hown shair ov branes i av littel 2 waist on wind, hand in konkluzen suest that yure Oak Lake correspondent rite a heshay on

has the windmil cum to sta
or onle just 2 blo awa?"

A Legal Case.

Subscriber, Carman: "An article appeared on page 148, under the heading, 'Legal Decisions.' When Judge Prendergast non-suited the plaintiff Cummings, who sued J. H. Clouston on a lien note, said note being endorsed by Ritchie, who sold a threshing machine. If the note had not been sold and Ritchie had sued Clouston, could Ritchie legally have collected note? And is a lien note a promissory note. I don't know whether you answer in your columns legal matters or not, but as there has been some controversy over this matter, will you kindly explain?"

Answer.—The answer is simply this. The judge held that the note sued on was not a promissory note, pure and simple, but of the nature of a contract between the grantor and the original holder of the note, who alone could sue and recover, provided he could show that his share of the bargain was fulfilled. In law a lien note is not a promissory note, so far as we understand it, and as this case shows, it can only be operated on by the original holder. The grounds of the judge's decision are quite plainly stated in the report you refer to.

Guinea Fowl.

Fancier, Beresford: "Could you give some information about Guinea Fowl. What is their market value? Are they

good layers? How do their eggs compare with hen's eggs at market? What is their price each on the market? What should a pair cost for breeding? Would it be better to buy adult birds to breed or raise them from eggs? Are they kept at all in this province, if so, by whom? Are they useful to scare hawks from the buildings when they are after chicken? I have heard they are. Also are there any breeders of the Dorking and Langshan fowls in this province? Where?"

Answer by M. Maw, Winnipeg.—I have kept guineas for a number of years. They are useful for warning chickens of approaching enemies. They are very watchful and see hawks at a long distance. Their loud danger call is thoroughly understood by the chickens, who instantly run for the nearest cover. Guineaas are of a wild nature, preferring to roost out of doors, but they can be trained to staying in the building, which is very necessary in our climate. Their flesh is dark in color and gamey in flavor. They commence laying in June and lay a large number of eggs. If allowed they prefer to hide their nests. The young are delicate and want the same treatment as Turkeys. They would hardly pay to raise for market purposes, the carcass being small and the demand uncertain. They have a bad habit of fighting with other poultry and if strange birds are brought on the premises there is sure to be trouble. I would advise your correspondent to get a pair of young birds or a setting of eggs and try how they answer before going into raising many of them. Eggs or birds can be procured by writing to any of the poultrymen who advertise in The Nor'-West Farmer. If they have not got them they will hand the order to parties who have.

Ventilation.

J. J. Caswell, Saskatoon: "I have built a stable with grout and roofed it with ship lap. I find it too warm and close. My windows are made to open, but they let in so much cold air that the walls and roof are continually wet. I leave the feed shoot open to let out the warmth, but still the walls keep wet and the drip from the roof falls on the stock. How can I best ventilate it, so as to keep the wet off the walls?"

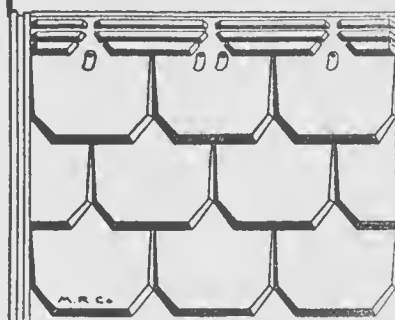
Answer.—There are two things wrong with your stable. The roof is so thin that the frost makes a crust of ice on the under side of the board roof, which melts and drips on the cattle whenever the warmth inside overcomes the effect of the cold outside. If you had a coat of manure or sawdust over that roof there would be less freezing. Take as an example a window in that same stable. It may gather a coat of frosted water inside, perhaps two inches thick. If you put a second window outside that there will be no ice on the inner one. Those walls are rapid conductors of heat and cold and the breath freezes on them, to run down when the air gets warm enough to melt it.

The breath of the animals makes an excessive quantity of moisture in the air. If you were to fix the sashes so that they could open inwards at the top a little bit and allow the cold air to rush upwards when it comes in, that is a rude form of ventilation, not difficult to try. Plan so that the cold air must rise and spread before it gets to the cattle. In the centre of the roof small ventilating tubes can be fixed with a valve to regulate the outlet; and a broad board a few inches from the bottom to make any cold air coming in that way spread among the warm air round it and not fall on the beast under the opening. Dr. Rutherford, M.P., ventilates by means of U pipes that let in air at any height inside or out and with a grating over the opening to keep out dirt. A boxed opening will do the same and the air inside will rise straight up to mix with that in the stable. Along with this he has

When you get to the roof
use our famous

Eastlake Shingles

Galvanized or Painted.



They look well and last well—are
Fire, Lightning and Rust proof
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Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they never fail.

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Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

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Cleanse the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

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NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 CENTS. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

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ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.

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1874

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a shaft to the centre of the roof. The combination makes perfect ventilation. A regulated temperature of the air will help to cure the excess of moisture to some extent, but to cover the roof with non-conducting stuff, such as sods or manure, will also be necessary in your case.

Dealing With the Gophers.

H. Caldwell, Oak Lake: "The fact that the gophers in some parts of Manitoba and the Territories are not decreasing in numbers is a matter that ought to receive some special attention. Although some of the municipalities are doing a good work in this direction by the free distribution of strychnine, half an ounce being allowed to each quarter section, there are actually some farmers who through carelessness do not avail themselves of this chance of destroying these little pests. The unoccupied prairie land affords extensive breeding grounds for them, so that when a farmer does make a thorough job of poisoning them on and around his own land, he is always guaranteed a fresh stock the following season from the overcrowded fields of his negligent neighbor and from the vacant C. P. R. and school lands, on which, of course, no one has taken the trouble or expense to destroy the gophers. Now, I would suggest that the noxious weed inspectors be also appointed gopher inspectors, to act in the same way with regard to gophers as they do with weeds, viz.: to see that every farmer destroys the gophers on his own land, and to employ some person living near to poison them on the road allowances and vacant lands. A very trifling addition to his remuneration for his services as weed inspector would cover the extra trouble he would have, as the same amount of travelling would accomplish both jobs."

Our Horse Industry.

Jos. R. Tucker, Shoal Lake, Man.: "I would like to protest against the statements made in the article headed 'Our Horse Industry,' page 47 of The Farmer. 1. If it is wrong to keep Canadian cattle out of England on account of the bogus discovery of pleuro-pneumonia, how can it be right to use a veterinary inspector as a means to keep American horses out of Canada? 2. What meaning can possibly attach to that 'minimum valuation' clause? 3. What possible business have the Albertans with the conditions of importation of horses into Manitoba. The best thing that can happen to Manitoba is to be made a slaughter market for farming plant in general and horses in particular. In what part of Manitoba is there any public domain left? In this part it has long since passed into the hands of speculators. Which of the ten commandments does the wicked horse dealer transgress when he does his best to reduce the working expenses of his business? Alas! poor Manitoba farmers, they have used up all their brain power turning the desert into a garden and now need the federal parliament to tell them what horses to buy. 4. I am informed that, in Iowa, medium size, heavy horses are worth only \$50 apiece. They are worth at least \$75 at Shoal Lake. Our grain has to compete in the same market with theirs. Less protection, please, not more."

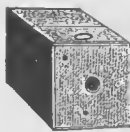
Answer.—The enforcement of the veterinary inspection clause of the quarantine regulations is to keep out horses affected with contagious diseases, not otherwise. You surely want that.

2. The "minimum valuation"—the lowest value allowed on any horse entering Canada is \$15 for unbroken bronchos and \$20 on broken horses. Animals of this value are not what will tend to improve the quality of Manitoba horses. The minimum valuation of horses going into the U.S. is \$100. The dealers try to get valuable horses in at the minimum valuation.

DOMINION LANDS.

FREE HOMESTEADS at Saltcoats on the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway. Saltcoats is 18 miles south-east of Yorkton, and is the centre of a fine agricultural country, admirably adapted for mixed farming, evidence of which is seen in the prosperity of the Yorkton-Saltcoats farmers. Take your ticket to Saltcoats, and secure a choice homestead within 5 miles of the town. Dominion Land Office at Yorkton. Address for fullest particulars and special advantages—

JAMES ARMSTRONG, 23 TORONTO ARCADE, TORONTO, ONT.



FREE CAMERA

Complete with outfit and instructions. Takes a picture 2x2 in., and any person can learn to do it in a few hours by following the instructions. Outfit consists of 1 Camera, 1 box Dry Plates, 1 Developing Tray, 1 pkg. Developer, 1 set Directions, 1 Toning Tray, 1 pkg. Fixing Powder, 1 pkg. Silver Paper, 1 pkg. Ruby Paper. Camera and outfit securely packed in a neat box and sent all charges paid for selling only 15 Glass Pens at 10c each. They are over 5 in. long, made of colored glass, each securely packed in wooden case. Send this advertisement, with your name and address, and we will forward the pens. Sell them, return the money, and camera will be sent you all charges paid. Toledo Pen Co. Box Toronto

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BLACK DRESS GOODS

The continued demand for Black Fabrics for Ladies' Wear is more pronounced than ever in Paris, London and New York. In fact, in all the centres of taste and fashion black is in great favor.

In the Black Dress Goods Department the stock of new fabrics for spring is very complete, and contains striking novelties.

SPECIAL.—Also a purchase of nearly 2,000 yards Black Brocaded Repped Mohair. Regular price \$1, to be sold at 75c, less 20 p.c. and 5 extra for cash. These are new goods, 44 in. wide. Net price 57c per yard. Rare value.

SILK DEPARTMENT

A full stock of the latest and most fashionable SILKS from the European and American markets.

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In all the latest productions, consisting of Amazon Cloths, Coatings, Tweeds, Camels Hair, Homespuns, Cheviots, Coverts, etc.

Homespun Suitings, "extra value," 54 inches wide, 90c. a yard.

New fashionable Checks and Plaids for Skirts, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.60.

Bengaline, all shades, 50c., 75c., \$1.25.

Navy Blue Serges and Coatings, all prices. "Special" lines Navy Serges, 50c., 55c., 60c., 70c. 44 inches wide.

Full assortment of Serges, all shades, 70c. per yard, 44 inches wide.

A Special Line of all-wool French Cashmere, 45 in. wide, fine shades, 55c. per yard.

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The range of New Goods is complete, and includes the latest effects in Gingham, French Cambrics, Oxfords, Zephyrs, Dress Sateens, Fancy Piques, Scotch Madras, White and Colored Duck, Khaki, Cretounes, Chintz Taffetas, Plain and Fancy Denims, and Tickings, etc., etc.

QUEEN QUALITY SHOES

SEND FOR CATALOGUE, which contains photographic reproductions of each Shoe as carried in stock, with sizes, widths, prices, etc.

New Department of ARTISTIC HOUSE DECORATION

Including PAPER HANGINGS of every description, displaying a superb collection of Wall Hangings for the coming season.

The assortment consists only of the Newest Designs and Colorings, specially selected for a high-class trade. At the same time due regard has been given to values, and intending purchasers are invited to compare Prices, Qualities and Designs. For bed rooms and sitting rooms there are Pretty, Artistic and Floral Designs, both Embossed and Brocaded. Also Chintz and Satin Stripes, prices ranging from 8., 10c., 15c., 20c. and upwards per roll.

For dining rooms, halls and libraries there are printed Burlaps and Canvass effects, Tapestry, Morris, Turkish, Colonial, Heraldic, Empire and Conventional Designs, in a wide range of prices from 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. and 35c. up per roll.

Mail Orders receive Prompt Attention. Samples sent and every information supplied.

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When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

3. Tariff conditions under which horses enter one country from another have to be uniform at all points of entry. Hence the conditions are the same in Alberta or Nova Scotia as they are in Manitoba. A large number of U.S. western horses are driven across from Montana, are entered at Lethbridge and Calgary and then find their way east to Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia. The reference to dealers camping out while selling horses is to American dealers, who did this trick repeatedly last season.

4. We think you are misinformed. The cheapest of the cheap horses can be bought for \$50 apiece in Iowa. Good horses such as a Manitoba farmer needs cost in Iowa at least \$100, and many horses were brought into Manitoba last season and will be again this season that cost \$125-\$140 in Iowa.

Cultivation Problems.

H. E., Ellisboro, Assa., would like to see a little discussion on cultivation problems, such as:

1. Mixed farming, which he thinks the right thing, though wheat will make the readiest return. That is so. But most of this country is of such a character that if cattle can be got to start with they will turn to good account land that will be years before it can be profitably turned into grain production. Too many men seem to forget that it takes time to learn farming and it is always the man with resourcefulness and perseverance that gets to the top and keeps there in spite of occasional mistakes and failures. Mixed farming is a brainy business, but anybody can do muddling.

2. He sowed stubble land after breaking with a disc and drill, but without any profit. The land is clay loam and it baked very hard. A neighbor spring plowed his, but made only a small advance in yield over his plan. Our opinion is that unless spring plowing is sown and compacted by some means, so as to save all the moisture, it is bound to make a poor yield of wheat unless there is heavy and early rain, a rare thing here. Wheat needs a compact and fairly moist seed bed. Neglect that and failure must follow.

3. How would it do to broadcast the seed and plow it down? Would it be buried too deep when the original breaking was about 3½ inches? Occasionally that is the best plan, for at that depth the capillarity of the original soil is unbroken and sap enough may be obtained to start germination promptly and also after-growth. Much depends on the after rainfall.

4. Is there any advantage from harrowing after seeding if the land is free of weeds? Yes, certainly. A mulch of fine mould is made to retain moisture, and there are always some weeds to kill.

5. Twice plowing of fallow is done, is that right? It makes late ripening here. Would heavier seeding make it ripen faster? When the land is very weedy a shallow plowing to start weeds and a deeper one say in July has made good work if well managed. But for most of this country deep plowing in May, harrow to follow at once, and repeated surface cultivation afterwards will make the best of all seed beds for wheat. Thich sowing promotes early ripening.

A Professional Exhibitor.

Stockman: "I understand the prize lists of the Winnipeg Industrial this year have been 'fixed' so as to keep out 'professional' exhibitors as far as possible. Will you kindly tell me through your paper what a 'professional' exhibitor is."

Answer.—You have asked a knotty problem. The general acceptance of the meaning of the term professional is a person who follows or prosecutes a calling

WEST'S FLUID

Is a positive cure of **CONTAGIOUS ABORTIONS** in Cows and all such **DISEASES in ANIMALS and POULTRY**, and is **INSTANT DEATH** to Lice, Fleas, etc., because it is a strong antiseptic and disinfectant. Circulars on application (*specially prepared by a veterinary surgeon.*)

THE WEST CHEMICAL CO.,

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Headquarters for "Standard" Sheep Dip.

Scrub-Pulling

MADE A PLEASURE BY USING

FRASER'S NEW PATENT SCRUB-PULLER

With power attachment. One horse has the strength of five. Will draw poplars from 4 in. thick down to a single root, and willows from 3 in. down.

Simple, Efficient, Durable and Inexpensive.

Cut and prices on application to the patentee. Patent rights for sale.

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"John, when that black helper is killed we must have her hide tanned for a robe. I see W. W. CARRUTHERS, of Brandon, is making some beautiful robes out of black-haired hides!"

There's a Farmer's Wife WITH GOOD SENSE

We are making the best Robe for the money ever offered to the public.

WE ARE PREPARED to tan Cow or Horse hides for robes, and guarantee a better class of work than has ever been done in Canada before. This is a broad statement, but we will stand by it, and will convince anyone who may send us a hide to tan that we are not over-estimating our ability.

Samples of our work will be sent to any address on application.

FIRST-CLASS FUR DRESSING OF ALL KINDS

A Specialty.

We guarantee all hides or furs tanned by us to be positively moth proof. These hides will not get hard with age or wear—the longer they are used, the softer they get. They are also waterproof from the hair side.

Write for prices and samples of work to

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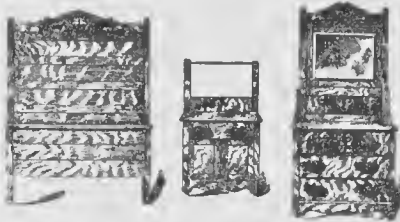
Dealer in Hides, Wool and Furs,

And Manufacturer of Cow Hide Robes and Coats, Lamb Skin Rugs, &c.

for a living, and not as an amateur. If we take the meaning as generally applied, all our stockmen are really professionals, because they follow stock breeding for a livelihood. As applied to an exhibitor, it would mean one who makes a business of exhibiting at shows, one who makes his living or the greater part of it in that way. Such a man may purchase the very choicest of stock regardless of cost and then attend every exhibition with the intention of taking every prize possible, just for the glory of it. Again, a man may gather together a lot of exhibits in classes in which the competition is small, or in fact, none at all and thus scoop in the prizes. The latter we take to be nearer what might be called a professional exhibitor than the former. All our breeders like to get hold of good stock for exhibition purposes, but a breeder who exhibits choice and costly stock at only two or three exhibitions cannot in justice be called a professional exhibitor. Perhaps it is hard on a struggling breeder, not blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, to see the prize taken away from him by a more wealthy rival who wins with the best stock in the country purchased at a long price. It was ever thus. Does not the struggling breeder do the same to the limit of his ability? Will not the country and also the struggling breeder profit by the introduction of extra choice stock? A glance at advance proofs of the Winnipeg prize list does not confirm "Stockman's" suspicions. We can't see where it has been "fixed."

Yours for \$15

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With each square of roofing we furnish 1½ gals. of "Lap-Seal" Roof Coating and 1 lb. of nails.

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We furnish with this roofing the same Red Asbestos Coating as with our "Lap-Seal" roofing, which adds greatly to its wearing qualities. It is put up in rolls of 108 square feet 32 in. wide, enough to cover one square 10 x 10 feet. Each square includes 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lbs. tin caps.

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We furnish with it 2 gals. per square of our Asbestos Roof Coating (black), 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lbs. of tin caps.

STEAM PIPE AND BOILER COVERINGS, CHICAGO AIR CELL ASBESTOS, BRINE PIPE COVERINGS, ASBESTOS GOODS—ALL KINDS, MINERAL AND ALUMINUM WOOL, HAIR FELT, Etc.

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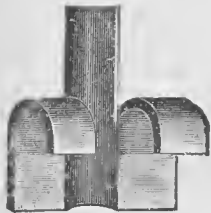
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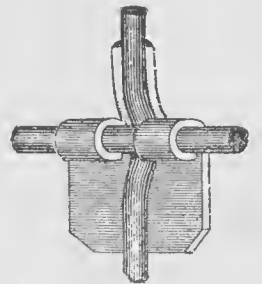
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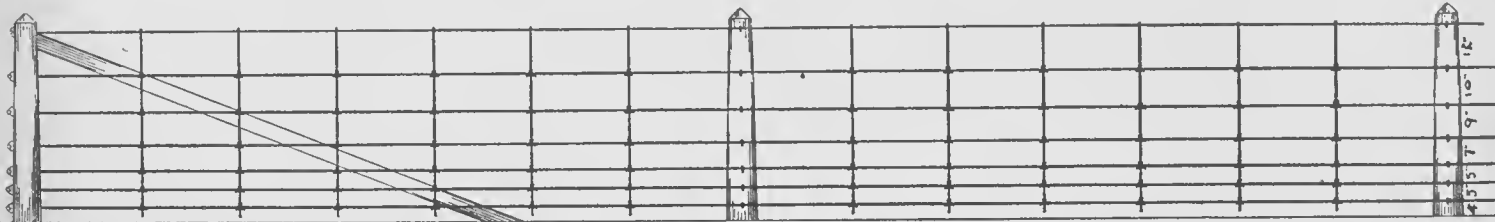


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THE ANCHOR WIRE FENCE is the Strongest Fence on the Market,

is perfectly safe, and at the same time an effectual barrier against all forms of stock. It is made throughout of No. 9 plain galvanized Steel Wire, both horizontal and upright wires, consequently all its parts are equally strong. THE STEEL CLAMP securely fastens the running and cross wires,

thus consolidating the strength of the fence, so that the whole fence resists an attack on any part of it NO BARBS—NO SAGGING.



(This cut represents a first-class stock and hog fence, constructed of 7 strands, No. 9 galvanized wire, with 50-inch uprights, 2 feet apart.)

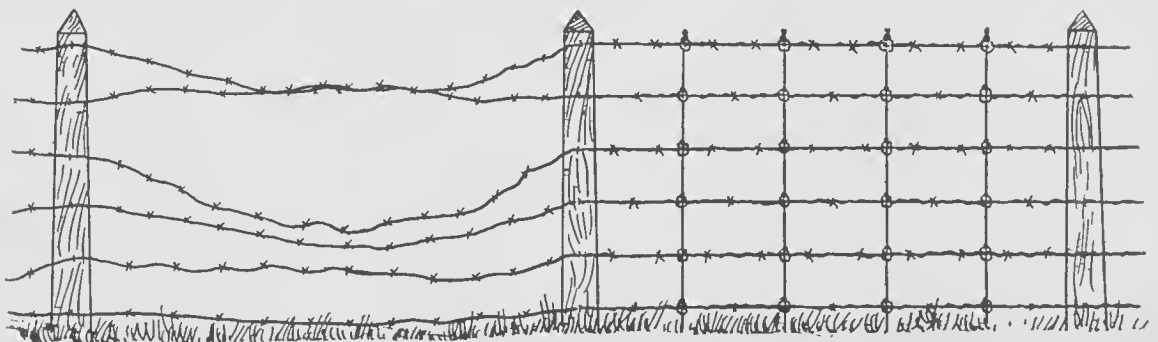
You can get a GOOD fence of 3 strands very cheap. Fences can be made any number of strands desired. POSTS CAN BE SET 33 FEET APART.

Showing what the Application of the Anchor System will do to an Old Worthless Fence—

BEFORE

AFTER

See
Our
Farm
Gates.



AGENTS WANTED.

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The Anchor Wire Fence Co.,

P.O. BOX
608

Winnipeg.



Prizes for Seed Grain Competition.

G. H. Clark, B. S. A., has been appointed to take direct charge of the work in connection with the sum of \$10,000 donated by Sir William C. Macdonald, Montreal, to promote "Progressive Agriculture," by encouraging boys and girls to select seed grain on the farms on which they live. Mr. Clark has been for three years assistant to C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist and Agriculturist at the Ontario Agricultural College. His training there in that capacity has given him particular fitness for carrying on the work, and the boys and girls will find him a most helpful and sympathetic co-worker.

Sir William C. Macdonald has continued to take a deep personal interest in this movement, as he is desirous of forwarding any movement which makes for the improvement of the conditions under which people in the rural districts carry on their work. He has desired the words "Progressive Agriculture" to be put on every cheque to be paid to the boys and girls who are successful in the competition.

As has already been said, the sum of \$10,000 in cash is to be paid in prizes during the three years. One set of prizes is to be awarded for the largest yield per acre of oats, counting also the quality of the grain. The basis for awarding the prizes is one mark for every pound in weight of grain of good quality per acre in the first year; 2 marks for every pound in weight of grain of good quality in the second year; and 3 marks for every pound in weight of grain of good quality in the third year. Other sets of prizes are to be awarded for wheat. Any acre of oats or wheat on the farm on which the competitor lives may be selected for 1900, and the particular acre need not be chosen until just before the grain is ready to harvest.

The Largest Yield Per Acre.

1. (a) The competitor who obtains the largest number of marks in the total of the three years will receive the first prize in the province; the competitor who obtains the second largest number of marks, the second prize; and so on for ten prizes in every province.

(b) There will be also prizes for wheat on the same plan.

(c) The following shows the prizes for one province:—

Prize.	Oats.	Wheat.
1st	\$100	\$100
2nd	75	75
3rd	50	50
4th	25	25
5th	15	15
6th	10	10
7th	5	5
8th	5	5
9th	5	5
10th	5	5
	\$295	\$295

(d) There will be sets of prizes as above for Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia, respectively.

Best 100 Heads.

2. (a) There will be also sets of prizes annually for the hundred heads of grains which contain the largest number of seeds

of the best quality picked out of those selected from the acre each year.

(b) Any 100 heads from the acre entered for competition may be picked; one mark will be awarded for every seed on the one hundred heads and two marks for every grain (in weight) which those seeds weigh.

(c) The competitor who receives the largest number of marks will receive the first prize in the province; the competitor who obtains the second largest number of marks, the second prize; and so on for the ten prizes in every province.

(d) The following show the prizes for one province for 1900:—

Prizes.	Oats.	Wheat.
1st	\$25	\$25
2nd	25	25
3rd	15	15
4th	12	12
5th	10	10
6th	8	8
7th	5	5
8th	5	5
9th	5	5
10th	5	5
	\$110	\$110

There will be sets of prizes as above for Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, and British Columbia, respectively, in 1900 and also in 1901 and 1902.

Summary.

100 Large Heads—	
1900—Oats	\$110
Wheat	110
	\$220 × 8 = \$1,760
1901—Ditto	1,760
1902—Ditto	1,760
	\$5,280
Three year lb. grain per acre competition:—	
Oats	\$295
Wheat	295
	\$590 × 8 = \$4,720
	\$10,000

The seed grain for this competition is not supplied by Prof. Robertson, and it is not necessary to choose any particular variety of seed for sowing this year, but whatever variety of seed is sown this year will be continued during the three years of the competition on each farm.

Teachers in rural districts are invited to join in helping to forward this educational movement. Any teacher may send in a list of not more than six pupils in the school district for competition.

Professor Robertson, through whom this donation was given by Sir William C. Macdonald, says:—

"All those who desire to enter the competition should send their names and addresses to Prof. Robertson, Ottawa, before the 1st of June, 1900. These communications should contain only the words "Entry for Seed Grain Competition," and full name and address. They will be carried by mail free of postage. I particularly request that no question be asked on these entry applications. Full particulars will be mailed in good time to everyone whose entry is received; and I am sure the newspapers will accord their much-prized courtesy, and help in giving publicity to any further announcements. The competitors will doubtless number many thousands, and it will not be practicable to write letters to them individually. The plan provides for 640 prizes, of which 16 are \$100 each; 16 are \$75 each; 16 are \$50 each, and 64 are \$25 each."

It will not be necessary for any of the boys or girls entering this competition to receive any further directions concerning

this movement until some time in June, when full particulars will be sent to each competitor, intimating how to choose the particular acre and how to go about selecting the large heads from it for seed grain for sowing next year.

As mentioned before, entries should be addressed to Professor Robertson, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and should contain only the words "Entry for Seed Grain Competition," and the full name and address of the competitor. These applications will be carried by mail free of postage. They will be received until the first day of June, 1900. Already there are many hundreds of entries from every province in the Dominion.

Formalin for Oats.

Professor Bolley, of North Dakota, one of the most reliable experimenters we have on the subject of smut prevention, is satisfied that formalin, more properly called formaldehyde, is preferable to bluestone in the treatment of seed oats. Formalin, with suitable directions, can now be had from almost every up-to-date druggist. For oats it is proper to use a little more moisture than for wheat. The prescription is 1 lb. of formalin, 40 per cent. strength, to, for oats, 50 gallons of water. This is enough to treat 70 to 80 bushels of oats. If they are well damped with this and kept together for a few hours the gas in the mixture will kill the smut. If not then used, they should be spread out to prevent heating.

Speltz.

Speltz, the coarse Russian feed grain, about which an inquiry lately appeared in The Farmer, is finding great favor with farmers who have recently given it a trial in South Dakota. In a dry season, and even on poor sandy soil, it appears to get along better than any other variety of grain. This may be partly due to its being a strong hardy feeder and capable of drawing nourishment from soils on which finer sorts would have a very hard struggle for existence. On better land and in fair seasons, something of more value would be a preferable crop.

The second annual plowing match of the Virden Agricultural Society will be held on June 27. Valuable prizes will be offered.

A. J. Cotton, Treherne, has a gang of men putting up a house and stable on his 2,400-acre farm at Swan River. He will break 800 acres this spring.

—SPOONER'S—

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MACHINERY
BOX METAL

Hardwares Sell It.

MAKES OLD MACHINES GOOD AS NEW.

Anti-Friction. Saves Oil.

Boxes never Heat. Can make your

Boxes right at home by wood fire.

Best Box Metal in the World.

Order Copperine. Take no other.

Wears longer.

Cheaper than Babbitt Metal.

This Picture Talks

It tells the story of what the Windsor Disc has done for others, and what it will do for you if you want your land pulverized, levelled-up and prepared to receive the seeds of a Banner crop.

Ball Bearings, decreased draft.

Double Lever control.

2, 3 and 4-horse hitch.

Its principle is correct.

Patent Adjustable Scrapers.

Awarded the highest honors over all competitors at the World's Fair, Chicago.

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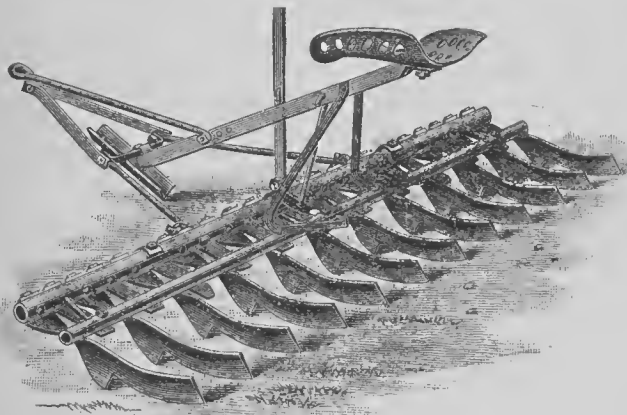
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ACME PULVERIZING HARROW, GLOD CRUSHER AND LEVELER.

Adapted to all soils, all work. Crushes, cuts, lifts, pulverizes, turns, levels in one operation. Made entirely of CAST STEEL and Wrought Iron. PRACTICALLY INDESTRUCTIBLE.

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Cheapest Riding Harrow on Earth.

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The Speight Wagon



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THE SPEIGHT WAGON CO., Markham, Ont.

R. McKENZIE,
Distributing Agent, WINNIPEG.

Growing Wheat and Oats.

At an institute meeting in Eastern Assiniboia, some time ago, Angus Mackay, superintendent of the Indian Head experimental farm, spoke on mixed farming by request. He said the subject was a big one and that he could not do it justice. Every one understood what was meant by mixed farming in Ontario and to a certain extent in Manitoba, but when it came to the district around Indian Head it was altogether a different question. Nevertheless, it was foolish to confine one's operations to one line, as so many were doing, and the highest success was not to be attained in this way. To be most successful he thought a farmer should grow a good acreage of wheat, some oats and barley for feed, pigs and colts. If water was available and conditions favorable cattle might be added because if the calves can be raised there is good money in the business.

In Eastern Assiniboia the conditions for success might almost be narrowed down to one thing—we must summer fallow. He was pleased to see that farmers were beginning to see this now and that a larger area of well-cared-for summer fallow was a part of every farmer's programme. He would now go a step further and say that no farmer will attain complete success—the highest success—until every acre he sows with wheat is put in on summer fallow. He impressed on his hearers the importance of the summer fallow in dry climates as a means of gathering in the soil a sufficient store of moisture to ensure the growth of a good crop the next season. Not alone for wheat, but oats, barley and root crops as well.

Many men think that to be successful in raising cattle it is necessary to have a big run of pasture; he would like to tell those who think that way that they can really do better on cultivated land where all the feed has to be grown. Fencing and a supply of good water are two difficult problems. With a fair acreage seeded to Brome grass for hay and pasture there is no reason why every man, once he has the necessary buildings, could not add materially to his income during the slack winter season by feeding a certain amount of stock on the refuse grain and on coarse grains grown for that purpose, thus using up his straw and providing manure.

WHEAT.

A farmer can't sow too much wheat, provided, of course, he has force enough to put it in right. Everyone tries to get in as large an acreage as possible. There is a limit to successful work, though. It must be done right. There is no use putting it in unfitted land, better to put in a smaller area and put it in well than to put in a large area poorly just to get it in. The one tends to success, the other to poverty. Mr. Mackay is firmly convinced that a farmer must summer fallow all the land he sows to wheat. From his experience he is satisfied that the best success will be attained by trying to get as much sown as possible the first three weeks after the season opens. And in that time the best returns will come from that sown the second week; therefore, the aim should be to get in all that is possible that week. The crop will be safe, sure and free from frost. An average depth of 2½ inches will be found very satisfactory. On light soil it can go deeper, 3 inches; on heavy cold soil only 2 inches. If the wind is bad it may be put in 2½ inches, but be careful not to get it too deep, for an inch deeper seeding in cold soil will delay germination a week and make slower ripening in the fall.

OATS.

Mr. Mackay waxes warm when he begins to talk about growing oats. He thinks it a downright shame that so many farmers have to buy oats. They say they can't

raise them successfully. No wonder. They are sown on the poorest land and no attention paid to getting them sown in proper season. The usual plan is to wait until it is too late to sow wheat; then, after a breathing spell, begin to plow for oats. The sure result of this is poor crops. Properly looked after, there is money in growing oats for seed. If a man will grow one variety of clean seed, he can get a handsome price for them as seed oats in the spring. There is no grain so neglected and unfairly treated as the oat. Properly treated, it is a safe, sure crop of from 60 to 80 bushels per acre, and not 25, as many get.

The first essential in growing oats successfully in Eastern Assiniboia is to sow them on summer fallow. A few acres sown to oats instead of wheat would give every farmer all the oats he wants for feed and at present prices for seed grain would pay even better than wheat. The second essential is the right time of seeding. Mr. Mackay has found that the best time to sow, in an average of years, is from the 5th to the 10th of May and not later than the 15th. He is satisfied that a man cannot sow just when he pleases and get a good crop. There is a right time, and it will pay to drop the wheat seeding and put in the oats; then go back to wheat, if necessary. The third essential to success is good seed. In the first place, oats are more easily affected by frost than many people suppose, and where the crop is late the germinating power may be injured by frost. Such seed will be slow in germinating, give a slower growth all season, and thus make the crop more apt to be frozen again in the fall.

Besides being free from any damage by frost, the seed should be clean. It should be fanned at least three times. During the last 12 years he had not lost a crop on summer fallow, and he never had a better sample than he had last year of wheat, oats, and barley, all on summer fallow. This is not because he has any better land than his neighbors, but because he takes pains to do everything in the best way, and farmers can all have a good crop of oats if they take the same trouble that Mr. Mackay does.

Mr. Mackay also advocated strongly growing a few acres of barley for feed, so as not to have to depend on wheat screenings. A few acres sown on summer fallow would give satisfactory returns. This would tend greatly to making the growing of hogs a more profitable business.

He spoke very strongly in favor of growing grass of some kind, whichever one they preferred, western rye or Brome grass. He gave very interesting facts about his experience with both of these grasses. A few acres of roots should be grown as they make a very necessary and beneficial addition to the winter's feed.

Pernicious Insects.

At Innisfail, Alta., on April 4th, P. B. Gregson, President of the Northwest Entomological Society, gave an instructive address on insect pests, as follows:—

On being called upon, he stated in some detail the extent and scope of the work of the entomologist and that our own Dominion Entomologist (Dr. Jas. Fletcher, of Ottawa), published broadcast every year simple and effective remedies for all sorts of pernicious insects. He dwelt on the great importance of farmers giving accurate descriptions of damage done just as soon as the same was discovered. The speaker then explained the characteristics of various noxious insects particularly affecting the Northwest, and the broad principles on which to proceed.

He showed that all insects are constructed, as to their mouths, on two, and only two, plans, those which bite by jaws or

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Sixty Typewriting Machines.

Splendid Equipment.

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SELECTED NATIVE PLUM TREES

Three or four years old. Nursery-grown. Fruit excellent for preserving, NOT ACRID. Tree EXTRA hardy, having come through six winters at Prince Albert uninjured.
Price 50c. each, delivered at Winnipeg, of lots of 25, 40c. each; 50, 30c. each; 100, 25c. each.
Can be shipped as freight. Only 200 left. Order early.

The Nor'-West Farmer has frequently pointed out that selection from the native stocks is the only way, so far, that a plum tree can be got that will LIVE and BEAR fruit. I raised 1½ tons in 1888 from the parent stocks of these trees.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Standard varieties, thoroughly tested and acclimatized, and grown in Manitoba during from three to fifteen years. Prices by mail, post paid—
Lots of 25, 50, 75 and 100 up to 500, \$2 per 100.

Over 500, Special Rates on application.
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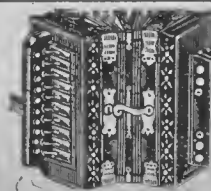
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we will forward this beautiful Accordeon, all charges paid. GEM PIN COMPANY,

FREE We give this Grand Solo Accordeon for selling only 2 doz. Gem Pins at 15c. each. It is a beauty, has 10 bone keys, 2 stops, 2 sets of reeds, a bonized case, open action and double bellows with protectors and clasps. No money required in advance. Send this advertisement, with your name and address, and we will forward the Pins. Sell them, return the money and we will forward the Accordeon, all charges paid. Box NWF Toronto, Canada.

nippers, such as beetles and caterpillars, and those which cannot bite, but only suck by a tube which pierces through the surface of the plant or victim, such as plant or cattle lice, and the general principles all farmers ought therefore to proceed upon with regard to insects of these classes should be to ascertain if the damage be done by biters, and in that case to poison their food, or by suckers, which must be suffocated by some sort of oil which will spread over and clog up their spiracles, such as coal oil emulsion (diluted to proportions of one of emulsion to nine or more up to 15 parts in quantity of water). No insect breathes through its mouth, but through little breathing valves, called spiracles, along each side of the abdomen.

Among the particular insects which were causing trouble in the Territories, Mr. Gregson urged on farmers to see that the warble did not obtain a footing, and gave some statistics connected with cattle ranches outside of Canada, showing how serious such a pest was liable to become if allowed to go unchecked. This pest is too apt to be treated as of not a very serious nature or as not preventible. This is a mistake, because in the first place the damage the warble does to hides docks them of one-third of the price they would fetch if sound, and as our hides are now being largely shipped to England, we should see that the reputation of the Northwest is not endangered by any shipment of warbled hides. But the beef of the animal infested by the grub is itself rendered so inferior that buyers of good meat who supply hotels, etc., will not on any account buy carcasses showing traces of warble attack. Such beef is therefore sold at a lessened value, and farmers thus not only suffer loss but it becomes important to see that the exports of beef do not contain any which is warbled.

In dairy farming it is estimated that a warbled cow not only gives ten per cent less in quantity of milk, but the milk also suffers a deterioration in quality of ten per cent. It is therefore surely worth while for the farmer to prevent the attacks of the warble. The short history of the warble seems to be that in the months of summer the fly lays its eggs on various parts of the animal's body. These, being licked by the animal's tongue, hatch, and are swallowed. In the course of several months they grow and work through the hide, chiefly along each side of the spine. On maturity (in spring time) they extrude stern end first and fall to the ground. In a few weeks' time the grub is transformed into the fly. The young warbles may be noticed first about Christmas time under the skin, and may be killed then by being pierced with a fine needle, but it is far better to prevent the mischief by protecting the animal against the fly. This can be done by smearing its body, especially the parts within reach of its tongue, with strong-smelling oils, such as train oil, fish oil, kerosene emulsion diluted, or rancid butter. The cold of the Northwest winters does not kill the warbles. Kerosene emulsion is a standard remedy, when diluted, for so many evils, that a description of it now will not be amiss. It is a mixture of one gallon of coal oil or kerosene with hot soap-suds ($\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of rainwater to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of soap), all being thoroughly churned together till it will adhere to the surface of glass without oiliness. This will keep any length of time, but when required for use be sure to dilute it by adding from 9 to 15 times its measure of warm water.

Mr. Gregson then mentioned many instances of beneficial beetles and flies which attacked various insects, and handed round for inspection a number of specimens. Because a beetle or grub may happen to be hideous looking it does not follow that it is necessarily pernicious. No birds should be wantonly killed. It is calculated that a pair of jays, with four young ones, will in one season destroy from 15,000 to 20,000

Increase in
Business during
1899 over
\$1,800,000.00

ALEX. NAISMITH, President. CHAS. D. KERR, Treasurer. A. F. KEMPTON, Sec.-Manager.

Assets over Liabilities, Jan. 15, 1900, over \$43,000.
Number of Farmer Members nearly 4,000.

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HEAD OFFICE - - WAWANESA, MAN.

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Insurance against Windstorms costs 25c. extra per each \$100 for three years.

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Managed by the Farmers themselves.

During the nine years of its existence, this Company has paid about **ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS** for losses sustained by farmers by hail storms. The assessments have ranged from 12½ cents to 25 cents per acre, which is the maximum that can be charged. The average amount paid for losses has been \$5.50 per acre for total loss, and at the same rate for partial losses.

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Our No. 1 Collection contains 33 full sized packets of the best Vegetable Seeds, sufficient to furnish vegetables throughout the year, and one packet of Wild-Garden Flower Seeds, which we will send prepaid to any address in the Dominion of Canada or United States for the extremely low price of \$1.

Our No. 2 Collection contains 16 packets of Vegetable Seeds and one packet Wild Garden Flower Seed Mixture. Prepaid for 50 cents.

Our No. 3 Collection contains 8 packets of Vegetable Seeds for 25c.

Our No. 4 Collection contains 40 packets of Flower Seeds for \$1.

Our No. 5 Collection contains 20 packets of Flower Seeds for 50c.

Our No. 6 Collection contains 10 packets of Flower Seeds for 25c.

All postpaid on receipt of price. For varieties in above collections see our Handsome Illustrated Catalogue containing other great offers. Mailed free to any address.

R. ALSTON, Royal Greenhouse & Seed Establishment, WINNIPEG, MAN



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JOHNSTON & McFARLANE, Box 997 Toronto, Canada.

insects. The farmer, moreover, by timing his seeding time can often circumvent the pernicious insect. For instance, in the case of the Hessian fly, which hatches in the spring, he can defer sowing till the fly has hatched and disappeared. If the Hessian fly finds no young blades of wheat or barley on which to deposit its eggs, it will go elsewhere, and soon die.

The large immigration from the east is almost certain to bring in pernicious insects—indeed, cultivation of the land alone, by providing food for insects, always induces the arrival of insects—so every farmer is asked to take note this year of the relative abundance of insects of various kinds, and the exact nature and extent of their depredations, and, if possible, also of such birds, insects, etc., which are beneficial. The entomologist works for the farmer, and even if farmers at this meeting have suffered no serious loss last year, Mr. Gregson thought, for the sake of their fellow farmers and of all the new settlers that they should respond readily to the efforts of the entomologist by giving him as complete records as possible. There are hundreds of immigrants coming into the country every year who have never heard of any remedies against noxious insects. These, unless they control the insects on their lands, will have farms which will become simply breeding grounds for the propagation of noxious insects (as well as weeds) to our own injury.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Gregson for his address, the meeting terminated.

Thick or Thin Seeding.

D. L. Wellman, of Frazee, Minnesota, the originator of Wellman's Fyfe wheat, has a letter in the Fargo Forum that is worthy of notice. He has come after a pretty lengthened experience to the conviction that thin seeding is best, and sows about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a bushel to the acre, and as a result of this has been able to produce heads with five or six rows of kernels on them. Besides his own practice he refers to the work of Hallett, who, from 3 acres of good rich land and one-third of a bushel per acre of seed, raised 72 bushels to the acre. By this method and continuous selection, he was able to show heads increased from 44 inches long and 47 grains to twice the length and 123 grains. Another example quoted is from South Dakota, where, from a peck of seed, 30 bushels were grown. And he contends that the seed from such a mode of seeding is bound to have a greater amount of vitality than that raised from thick seeding.

There could be a good deal said in favor of Mr. Wellman's opinions, but the most obvious objection is that in our country the length of the season is so limited that early ripening is more important than a problematic increase of yield from a limited seeding. Mr. Mackay, of Indian Head, furnished in our last issue a case very much to the point. In that district last year wheat on summer fallow on heavy land had to be cut unripe simply because the season was too short to mature it properly. To save a peck of seed, thereby encouraging freer tillering and slower ripening, may eventuate in a half-filled crop, checked by frost and worth less than an earlier ripened yield of several bushels to the acre less.

The present season may supply an example in which limited seeding would come out all right. As we write there is continuous sunshine. Sow less than a bushel of good seed on summer fallow, and with ten days of fine weather there will be an early and vigorous start. Let a night or two of frost come along about the middle of May to cut that wheat down. At once there will be free tillering, and a close stand, demonstrating the virtue of thin seeding. But seed a piece of ordinary stubble plowing in the same way, and for want of stimulus in

the soil it will make a dragging start, a poor stand and light yield. Our assumption is that double the seed would be safer for the probable risks of the next few weeks. Will the event justify that assumption or will it not? In two cases out of three we think it will.

Arrangements have been completed for the erection of a 250-barrel flour mill at Moose Jaw. The farmers and townspeople will give a bonus of \$6,000 cash.

Canadian Order of Foresters.

For 21 years this society has been doing business, and each year it has been growing in strength and influence. The following table, which gives the standing of the order since its organization in 1879, will show how it has prospered:—

Year ending May 31st.	Membership.	Claims Paid.	Increase in Reserve.	Total Reserve.
1880	850	\$ 5,838 50	\$ 888 50	\$ 888 50
1881	1,710	5,000 00	2,158 50	3,047 00
1882	2,110	11,000 00	604 50	3,651 50
1883	2,900	15,000 00	563 78	4,215 28
1884	3,500	11,000 00	2,737 59	6,952 87
1885	4,305	23,000 00	31 66	6,984 53
1886	5,131	23,000 00	9,539 82	16,524 35
1887	5,758	28,000 00	14,786 34	31,310 69
1888	7,261	30,000 00	25,501 66	56,812 35
1889	8,625	41,000 00	23,473 16	80,285 51
1890	10,282	51,800 00	27,728 49	108,014 00
1891	12,514	60,200 00	36,219 65	144,233 65
1892	14,208	69,000 00	46,974 78	191,208 43
1893	16,295	74,059 83	61,576 04	252,784 47
1894	18,641	88,000 00	70,463 09	323,247 56
1895	20,791	105,647 10	70,297 02	393,544 58
1896	22,651	104,647 10	82,976 73	476,521 31
*1896	24,092	69,156 15	48,658 12	525,179 43
1897	27,105	152,352 53	67,587 08	592,766 51
1898	30,789	143,937 06	108,407 24	701,173 75
1899	35,657	158,035 81	136,087 91	837,261 66

*Balance 7 months.

In November, 1895, the insurance premiums payable by the members were put upon a sliding scale, and since that time the surplus in the insurance fund has been rapidly increasing, and on the 1st of March it was over \$359,000,000, all of which is invested in gilt-edged securities in the Dominion of Canada, to which the operations of the society are confined. The membership is upward of 36,000, distributed in every province of the Dominion, and is growing unprecedentedly. The society issues insurance policies for \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500 and \$2,000, at the following rates, the fees being paid monthly in advance.

Between the Ages of	On \$500.	On \$1,000.	On \$1,500.	On \$2,000.
18 to 25	35c	60c	90c	1 20
25 to 30	40c	65c	98c	1 30
30 to 35	45c	70c	1 05	1 40
35 to 40	50c	85c	1 28	1 70
40 to 45	55c	1 00	1 50	2 00

Not a dollar of the money collected for the insurance fund is or has been used for the expenses of management. Over two million dollars have been paid to members and their dependents since the organization of the society.

The Sick and Funeral Benefit Branch is a very popular department, and upwards of 18,000 of the members of the society are participating in this feature of the order. The benefits are \$3 per week for the first two weeks of illness, and \$5 per week for the succeeding ten weeks, altogether \$56 during any year, besides a funeral benefit of \$30. The fees, payable monthly in advance, are as follows:—

Between 18 and 25 years	25 cents.
Between 25 and 30 years	30 cents.
Between 30 and 35 years	35 cents.
Between 35 and 40 years	40 cents.
Between 40 and 45 years	45 cents.

During the year 1899 over \$57,000 was paid out in sick and funeral benefits, and \$158,000 in death benefits. All physically and morally qualified males between 18 and 45 years of age, who are not debarred on

account of their occupation, are accepted for membership.

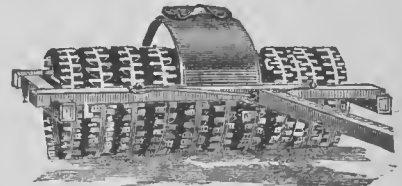
For further particulars enquire of any of the officers and members of the Order, or address

R. ELLIOTT, THOS. WHITE,
H. C. R., High Sec'y,
Ingersoll, Brantford,

Or ERNEST GARTING, Brantford;
Or A. P. VAN SOMEREN, D.H.C.R.,
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It is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere



THE MCCOLM SOIL PULVERIZER AND COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil without making a smooth, hard surface; no parts to wear or get out of repair. For particulars, address—

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You can earn this valuable American made stem wind and set Watch, by selling only 20 Gem Pins at 15c. each. The Watch is neat and well made, reliable and fully guaranteed. A Watch that any man would be glad to possess. The Pins are beautiful in appearance, being exact imitations of large Sapphires, Emeralds, Rubies, Turquoise, etc., and almost sell themselves, as they have never before been offered at anything like this price. Write us and we forward the Pins. Sell them, return the money, and your watch will be sent, absolutely free. Gem Pin Co., Box 177 Toronto.

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For Steam, Gas and Water. Good as new. Tested, Re-painted, Re-threaded and couplings furnished. Ranging in lengths to 20 feet. **ALL SIZES. WRITE FOR PRICES.**

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LARGEST MAKERS OF FARM IMPLEMENTS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.



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See our DISC DRILL.

EDDY'S



Matches

BE SURE YOU GET THEM.



Are
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BEST.

THE "EAGLE PARLOR"
Has no Equal.

"Telegraph," "Telephone," "Tiger," Are our Sulphur Brands.



The Farmer's Hotbed.

Where the farmer is near a town and a jobbing nurseryman he may find it handier to buy a few plants for early spring planting. If not, he can get up a hot frame with a very moderate outlay of time and money. A couple of storm sash can be used or a few yards of factory cotton will suffice for covering, and the size of the frame can be regulated by the size of available covering.

In a sheltered corner, protected from the north wind, a load of good horse manure should be built so as to project a foot all round the available covering. If that is 6 feet square the foundation should be 8 feet square. It should be low down and the manure well-tramped. If it is desired to use this frame for cucumbers after all the spring plants are set out, a hole about 18 inches in diameter and a foot deep should be filled at the start with very rich mould. Two plants will find room in an ordinary frame and the soil should be put in accordingly. Some people turn the manure to ensure a more equal heating, and the glass should be put on to bring out the heat. Water enough to bring it into condition. Three or four inches of rich mould on the top of the manure will start all kinds of plants. The frame should be a foot high, lowest at the south side and banked round with manure to maintain as far as possible an even temperature. Seeds are usually put in rows a few inches apart, but for citrons a half-rotted sod turned upside down with the seed in the centre is a very handy way.

The management is the great thing. Temperature should be over 60 deg. and not above 80 deg. To ensure this, cover well up on frosty nights and shade when the sun is hot. Keep a thermometer inside, where the sun cannot strike it—the only safe guide to heat regulation. If by any oversight frost has touched the plants, water the leaves with cold water, and keep the frame dark for a day or two.

Ventilation should be done when the sun shines by drawing down the sash. Close up early in the afternoon, and be careful on windy days.

Watering should be moderate at first, more liberal as the plants grow up, and never done when the sun is shining on the plants. Evening is the best time to water. If there is little sun hold up a little on the watering to prevent damping off or mildew.

For those who have time it will be an advantage to "prick out" the plants when about an inch high, either in the frame itself or in boxes that can be set out to harden. These can be taken in and sheltered if a cold spell comes on. To a lover of plants all this work will be only a pleasant recreation. To all others it will be very bothersome, with the risk of loss or failure through partial neglect. Govern yourself accordingly.

At a South Dakota horticultural convention it was pointed out that though cottonwoods decay earlier than other trees they are of great value as a shelter to the slower growing varieties, such as ash and elm. The free growth of the cottonwood helps to draw up the others and causes them to make a tall, clean, straight growth. After a few years the cottonwoods can be weeded out and the permanent ones given all the ground.

When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.

Experience With Russian Poplars.

The superintendent of the gardens at the various stations along the C. P. R. is loud in his praises of the Russian poplar as the most desirable tree for the western plains. During the seven years that the tree has been tested by him it has not been affected by the climate or the frost, whereas the native maple, though indigenous to the country, kills back. In his experience he has found from 50 to 100 trees kill back out of every 1,000. The heads being killed back this way causes the tree to become shrubby. In his experience with Russian poplars he has found none of this. The tree branches heavily from the bottom and all the way up; the trunk of the tree is thus well protected. Trees planted about six feet apart will soon meet, making a solid windbreak. His first supply of them was obtained from cuttings 10 inches long obtained from Prof. Saunders, of Ottawa. These slips grew fast and are now 10 to 20 feet high, with a top 8 to 10 feet in diameter. The growth they make is very rapid and satisfactory. Some shoots in the Moose Jaw garden made almost 9 feet of growth last season. The season this year, he says, is fully three weeks earlier than that of last year. He has already planted out 700 slips this spring in the Moose Jaw gardens and intends sending 700 to Calgary, where considerable tree planting will be undertaken by the townspeople this spring. He is selling young trees from the Moose Jaw gardens to those who come for them at 25c. each, and people are now coming quite a distance for them.

The Farmer commends this tree to its readers. If you can't get the trees ready to plant try and get cuttings and plant them. These cuttings will make a growth of three or four feet the first season. For quick growth it is hard to beat and is perhaps ahead of the cottonwood. How it will stand as it gets older is not known, but all that can be learned about it is favorable.

Time Extended.

In the October 5th, 1899, issue of The Farmer attention was called to an order-in-council passed at Ottawa exempting the Dakota cottonwood, or necklace poplar, when grown in the State of Dakota or Minnesota, from the operations of the San Jose Scale Act until January 1st, 1900. On the 14th of March the period of exemption was extended to June 1st, 1900. In commenting on this strange piece of legislation The Farmer pointed out that under the conditions first granted it was not likely that a single tree would be imported. The extension of time is a move in the right direction, but it does not go nearly far enough; it should be extended for ever. What would be much better, and more in conformity with needs of the country, would be to suspend the application of the San Jose Scale Act to all fruit and forest trees imported into Manitoba and the Territories from the states immediately south of us. The Farmer has time and again pointed out the injury this act is calculated to work in the west, and the Horticultural Society has passed resolutions against the act, but all to no purpose. The Dominion Government have shown commendable interest in forest preservation by appointing an officer to look after existing forests and to try to secure more tree planting on the prairies. They should show that they were in earnest in this by making the conditions for getting supplies from our only reliable source as easy as possible, instead of closing it up altogether. On the score of fuel alone, tree planting is bound to occupy a most important place in our farm economy, and The Farmer intends to stand up for our rights in this matter. Hundreds of dollars are wasted annually on

trees from eastern nurseries by western farmers, and the Government should give those who are trying to grow fruit and hardy shade and ornamental trees every facility to do so. Then, too, the port of entry should not be limited to Brandon, as it is at present.

Calgary proposes to make great improvements this year in the way of planting and decorating her streets with shade and ornamental trees. Every town in the west should take the same fit of improvement; so should every individual.

In the west cottonwoods seem to rot quickly in the heart, and it is not long before the tree falls. The tree is more or less open and the trunk exposed, while the Russian poplar protects its trunk by its many branches which spring out all the way along. So far, experience with the Russian poplar here goes to show that it does not seem to be liable to rot in the heart.

Trees, Shrubs, Fruits.

Do you wish to plant shade or seedling trees, shrubs, fruits, flowering plants, or a better variety of seed potatoes?

I can offer you at reasonable prices the best and hardest you can obtain.

Write for list to

H. L. Patmore, BRANDON NURSERY MANITOBA.

Grower and importer of Northern grown

GARDEN, FIELD, AND FLOWER SEEDS

These seeds are strictly fresh, and are imported direct from the largest seed growers. We carry the **Largest Stock** of seeds in the Northwest. Send name and address for our

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KEITH & CO., Seedsmen, 214 McDermot St.

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Four doors West of Main.

60,000

30,000 Maple Seedlings

30,000 Cuttings of Russian Poplar and Willow

Also a good stock of Small Fruits. Write for prices

CALDWELL & CO.,

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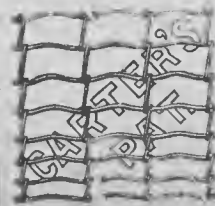
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FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS.

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Cut Flowers, Roses, Carnations; all other sorts in season. Funeral Designs on short notice. Write for PRICE LIST to—

H. E. Philpott, Florist & Seedsmen 336 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.



FREE !!

To the first ten purchasers of a ton of superior coil steel wire a complete outfit will be given free, value \$15. Price of wire, \$4.25 per cwt., or same price as barbed wire.

FRED SMITH, Brandon. Box 178.

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.



The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Company is a company formed in Wawanesa, Man., to carry on hail insurance on entirely new lines to any hitherto introduced in the west. In the first place the directors are all well-known men and have each \$5,000 worth of stock in the company. Hence they have a pecuniary interest in the business. The authorized capital stock is \$500,000, of which \$300,000 has been taken up, very largely by farmers. They are introducing new features in hail insurance, one is a graduated scale of premium rates, arranged according to the nature of the risk run. This principle obtains in fire insurance, why not with hail? It is only right that the man who has been hailed out a number of times should be considered a more hazardous risk to carry than the man whose land has never been touched by hail. Hence the one should pay a higher premium rate than the other, and we think the graduated premium rates provided by this company should commend themselves to the good sense of the farmers. To ensure against loss by hail is a wise precaution, but it is almost equally as important to be certain in case of loss that you will get your money, as many know to their sorrow in last year's work. This company guarantee payment of loss—a given amount per acre for a fixed rate per acre. It is a straight business deal and every one knows just what he is doing. A copy of the application form for insurance appeared in the last issue of The Farmer and we commend it to our readers for careful consideration.

We call attention to the advertisement of "The Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co., Ltd." in this issue. This company was established in Winnipeg last summer for the manufacturing of farm and ornamental fences and gates, and since the introduction of their system it has been in great demand, and the business acquired has been solely on merit. The "Anchor" is not a ready-made fence, but is built on the posts, and is constructed throughout of No. 9 plain galvanized steel wire, strengthened by uprights, the cross wires being securely bound by the Anchor Steel Clamp. Provision is made for expansion and contraction by a self-adjusting ratchet, making it a strong and most rigid fence. Another strong feature of the fence is that posts can be placed 33 feet apart. It was used extensively last year by the N. P. Ry. Co., leading ranchers, sheep raisers and farmers throughout the west, and is this year being adopted by the railway companies of Manitoba.

The Wawanesa Mutual Fire Insurance Co. is becoming a power in the land. Its business during the last year increased at a wonderful rate. It has paid since Jan., 1900, for losses over \$1,700, as follows: Fred Denison, Yorkton, \$500; R. McCulloch, Somerset, \$3; W. H. & J. Rourke, Treherne, \$345; D. Calder, Sinclair, \$200; M. McKenzie, Gladstone, \$10; John Gould, Ralplton, \$550; Richard Webster, Sumner, \$20; O. C. Needle, Portage la Prairie, \$6; Peter T. Shewfelt, Kingsley, \$70.

The "McColm" soil pulverizer and compress field roller is a clod crushing implement that promises to be a very useful one in Western Canada. It consists of iron wheels 26 inches in diameter, with

lugs or teeth on the sides of the rim of the wheel. It is a good pulverizer, yet leaves the ground rough to withstand the wind. It has been made and sold since 1878, and every one should study the result of its work.

We are in receipt of publications from the Northwestern Hide & Fur Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., containing so much valuable information to the farmers, stockmen, hunters and trappers that we wish every one of our readers would send

and get it. Don't ask all this free. Send them enough for postage and mailing, 4c., and mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. intimate that a Canadian Commission Office will be opened at No. 10 Rue de Rome, Paris, during the Paris Exhibition, for the convenience of Canadian visitors, where, upon arrival, they can get information as to living, accommodation, etc., and in care of which they can have their letters addressed.

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Our lines of **BRANTFORD BUGGIES** this season are specially attractive, and continue to maintain the standard of excellence established in past years. Patent shaft anti-rattlers dispense with the bolt and nut, and are a feature of this year's goods.

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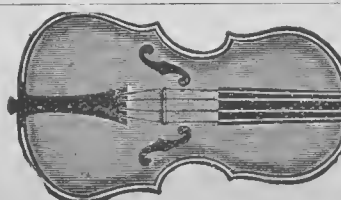
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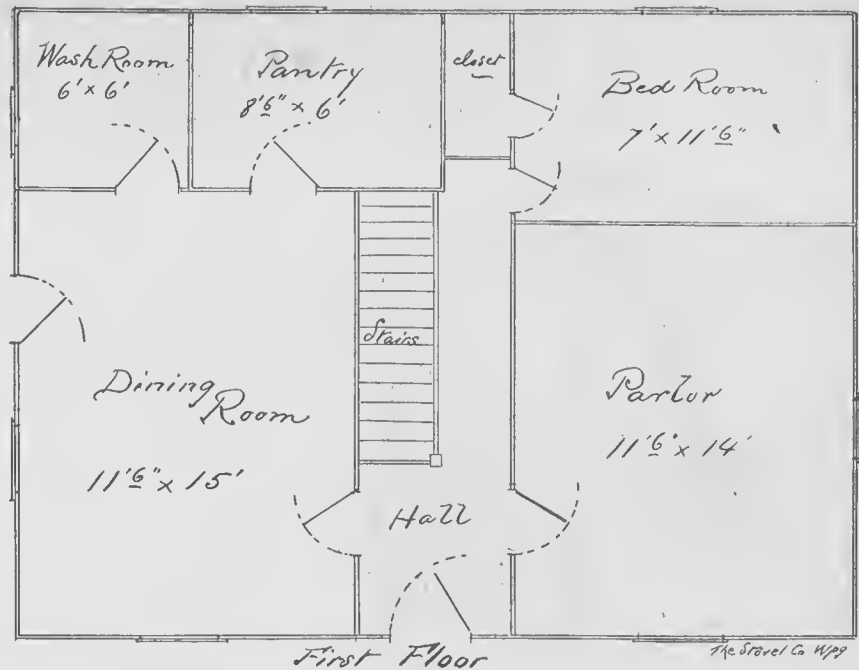
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Cut this out and send it to us with the name of your nearest express office and we will ship you this Violin with Outfit by express, subject to examination. Examine it at your express office, and if you find it exactly as we represent it and entirely satisfactory, pay the express agent our special price, \$4.95 and express charges. This is a finely finished, regular \$9.00 Stradivarius model violin, richly colored, highly polished, powerful and sweet in tone. Complete with fine bow, extra set of strings and resin. A genuine bargain at the price. Buy direct from us and save the dealer's profit.

Johnston & McFarlane, Box NWF Toronto, Ont.

Plans of the Home of J. A. McGill, Neepawa, Man.

In the issue of The Farmer for May, 1898, we gave a front elevation of the farm house of J. A. McGill, Neepawa. The arrangement of that house has attracted the attention of other prospective builders, and we now give the plan and details of the main building. It has a good many meritorious features. The width favors economy of cost as well as satisfactory arrangement. The more nearly square a house can be made the cheaper can it be built. Looking to the thorough quality of the walls, with paper, back plastering and lath and plaster again on the studding, it ought to be very warm, and allowing for the fact that it has a solid stone basement the cost, about \$1,800, is very moderate. That was five years ago; it would cost \$250 more now at the very lowest estimate. The height of ceilings is 9 feet 6 in. and 8 feet 6 in., a very suitable height for such a house. It is heated by a furnace in the basement and there are nine apartments in all, without the kitchen, which is not yet completed. It is a capital farm home and well worthy the imitation of others who contemplate building. The photograph



Home of J. A. McGill, Neepawa, Man.

from which we copy does not do full justice to the front view. The artist should have been higher up to show the house to proper advantage. Mr. McGill was his own architect.

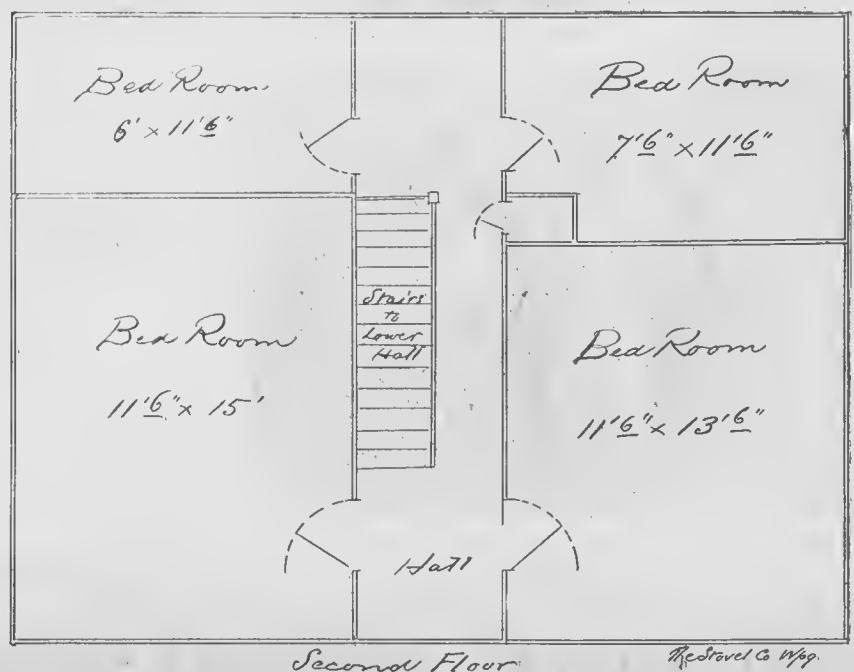
Teaching Agriculture.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, C. C. James, M. A., recently delivered a scholarly address on "Teaching the Elements of Agricultural Education in the Common School," before a session of the Farmers' Congress at Boston, Mass.

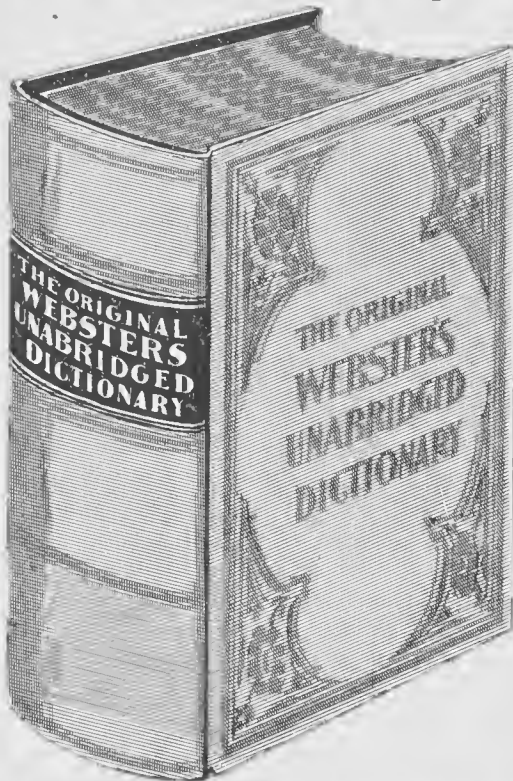
He said that if the wheat crop of the United States should be increased but one bushel an acre it would add 45,000,000 bushels of wheat to the product of the country, or an increased revenue of more than \$25,000,000. The same applies to other grains. An increase of ten per cent. in the dairy productions would mean an increased revenue of \$40,000,000. To accomplish this improved methods of agriculture must be introduced, and this means a higher standard of education. This has already been anticipated in Ontario, where in the rural schools a compulsory course in agriculture is enforced. Farmers who educate only their muscles

will be always men of muscle and not men of brains. If agriculture can be taught in the schools then it should be taught, and it should be taught in the young children's schools. In city and town schools it would be elective, but in the rural schools it should be compulsory. A course in the science of agriculture should be introduced into every common school. There are now subjects taught in the schools which might well be dispensed with, and courses in agriculture substituted. Only the science of agriculture should be taught, leaving the practice to home instruction. The school work should be very simple, very natural, and nothing but what is understood. The pupils will then be learning in the school what they are practicing at home, and their farm life will become more attractive. If the best of our youth are to be drawn towards agriculture it must be made agreeable to them. The result will be that larger crops will be produced, and a finer race of men developed.

On many farms sheep should be kept as a help in building up the farm as well as for profit.



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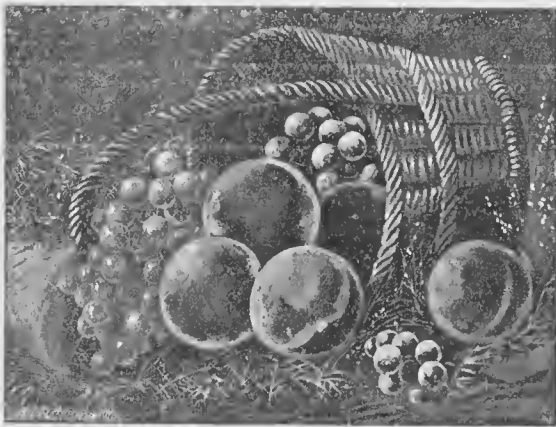
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Mention the Nor'-West Farmer when writing.



A Hallowe'en Adventure.

By Robt. Switzer, Russell, Man.

As we were sitting around our camp fire one evening, my chum Will and I, feeling rather tired after our day's hunt, Will suddenly said, "I say, Rob, tell us a story; some of your boyhood adventures." "All right," I said, "I will tell you about an adventure I had one Hallowe'en, away out in the Western States. James Douglas, Alfred Borgia, George St. Ives, and myself, thought we would go and play some tricks on a notorious old crank of a farmer, that lived in that district.

"It was about eleven o'clock when we left our rendezvous and started to walk to the old farmer's place. The night was rather cold, so we walked at a brisk pace and in about an hour's time we arrived at the place which was to witness our boyish tricks.

"One of the farmer's fence corners proved a good place to hold council, and it was decided that George was to keep guard at the door of the house, he being the largest, and the strongest, and if the old fellow came out he was to seize hold of him and hold him till the rest of us escaped, and then escape himself, for he knew very well, if the old fellow came out and caught us at our work, that he would not stop short at the life of one of us. George took his station at the door of the house, and the rest of us went off to see what we could find.

"The fun was at its height, when a man sprang out of some bushes close by where we were. With a yell and an oath he was in our midst. 'Now, you young devil,' he exclaimed, 'I've got you and you will not get out of my hands. I guess you did not think I was near.'

"We waited for no more, but ran as hard as we could, and he after us. He had a stick in his hand, and every time he brandished it in the air, we yelled as if it was descending on our backs. I tripped over James' leg, we rolled over a couple of times, got up, only to tumble a second time. By this time he was pretty well upon us, but somehow or another he did not seem to want to come too close. James caught hold of Alf's coat-tail, Alf yelled on us to help him; that the old fellow had got hold of him and would not let him go, so James let go Alf's coat-tail; we ran on and in a few moments reached some bushes, where we hid ourselves. We saw our pursuer pass by near where we were hid and look around in the bushes for us, but he could not find us, when to our great astonishment he lay down on the grass and rolled and laughed.

"We watched him for a while in dumb amazement, when Alf said, 'Boys, it is George, he has been fooling us.'

"We came out of our place of concealment and showed ourselves to George, who said he had got tired watching at the door and had slipped around to the bushes, intending to scare us, which he succeeded in doing.

"Boys! do you remember coming through that fence?" said James. "I do not remember seeing any fence at all," said Alf. "I guess we must have jumped it. The last thing I recollect was him swearing at us."

"We did not go back to play any more tricks that night. We went home rather tired and out of sorts. Next day the far-

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ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, Cement Manufacturers, Thorold, Ont.

Mount Bridges, Ont., Jan. 2, 1900.

Gentlemen.—In the year 1898 we built a new barn, one of the best but not the largest, size 40 x 50, with 22 ft. posts. We built the basement with your Thorold Cement 8 ft high and 1 ft. thick, except the side of the approach which is 15 in. thick. We used in the walls about 8 cords of small cobblestones. We know it is far better than the best brick we can buy, even at \$6 per m. Last year we filled the barn with wheat and hay; the winter set in before we got it properly banked, and there is not a crack or a crumbly spot in it yet. We have also four other large barns with brick basements, but we think the Thorold Cement is much better, and only about one-half the cost of brick, though it takes more labor if put in according to directions. Yours truly, PETER TOLES & SON.

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mer offered a reward to the one who would tell him who it was that had committed the depredations. He did not find out in a hurry. We never told anyone about our midnight run, nor has anyone but ourselves known of it to this day."

Will had a good laugh at my story, after which we turned in and dreamed, at least I did, of old farmers, barbed wire fences, shooting grouse, with men pursuing me, all mingled together in an absurd manner.

A College Boycott.

The train creakingly drew up to the little station. A score or more of passengers alighted. There were many young men and young women on hand to note the arrivals. The coming of that train was one of the daily events in the college town. It was the only link that bound the quiet place to the noisy outside world.

But this particular train meant more than usual. It brought visitors, parents, friends, trustees. For this was commencement time.

Among the arrivals was a quietly dressed man of middle age with a grey mustache and keen blue eyes. A tall young man pushed forward with outstretched hand.

"Father!"

"John, my son!"

A moment later the two were walking up the long main street beneath the beautiful maples, the young man lightly carrying the heavy travelling bag.

"By George, my boy," cried the older man, as he drew a long breath and gazed admiringly at the youth, "it does me good to see you—and to see you here. I seem to see myself again trudging up this street—not quite so tall, perhaps, but I fancy much the same build. And how are you, my lad? You know I haven't laid eyes on you for nearly a year."

"Quite well, father, and in excellent spirits."

"And the football knee?"

"Seems all right again. I'll prove it to you when we do a little of that hill climbing that you promised me."

"Yes, yes, my boy!" cried the old man with a merry laugh. "I'll show you where your father got in mischief in those dear old days. And to think that I've let all these years slip by without revisiting the old home."

As he spoke a group of merry boys and maidens passed by. They swept along without a glance at the tall youth. The older man turned and looked after them.

"How's that, my boy?"

"What, father?"

"Why, it seemed to me that they meant to snub you. Do you know them?"

"Yes, father; they are all college mates. They meant to snub me all right. Fact is, I'm boycotted."

"Bless my soul! Boycotted?"

"Boycotted, father. It's a funny story. You know I came here determined to devote a year to rest and special study. I had the lame knee to get in shape, and there were certain lines of work I wanted to pursue with Professor Patton. He's the only man in the college or in the town who knows who John Sturges' father is. Perhaps I wasn't very friendly at the start. The boys wanted me to join them in several things. They wanted me to try for the football team."

"But you promised me you wouldn't play again."

"I kept my word, though it was a temptation."

The older man chuckled.

"What's the joke, father?"

"I was laughing to think of the greatest half-back of '96 trying for a place on a village team."

"Of course they didn't know, and they

didn't like my excuse—the knee. I said I was too busy. That was the beginning. I'm pretty sure they considered me stingy, too. Perhaps you don't know, but I made up my mind to go through this extra college year on the same amount that you worried through on. That didn't leave me much for outside trifles. When they asked me for a contribution for the gymnasium fund I had to refuse them."

"That was quixotic, my boy."

The young man looked his father squarely in the face.

"Besides, dad, there is a girl in the case."

The older man started.

"A girl in the case," he dully repeated.

"Yes, father. A—a charming girl. But poor, very poor. She started in at college, but had to stop. Now she's teaching in a kindergarten. I think the girls—her college mates, you know—snubbed her because she couldn't dress quite up to their standard. And I think, too, they completed the boycott on me because I sympathized with her and paid her some attentions. But she's quite a clever girl, father. You must meet her."

"Yes, yes," said the older man, a little hastily. Then he suddenly laughed. "So you're boycotted, both for lack of college spirit and lack of college funds, eh?"

"That's about the size of it, dad. Funny, isn't it?"

"Very. But where are you taking me?"

"To my boarding place. I thought you'd rather room with me than go to the hotel."

"Of course. And who is your landlord?"

"It's a landlady, dad, and I'm her only boarder. Her name is Spencer—Mrs. Julia Spencer."

"Julia Spencer! Do you know who Julia Spencer is?"

"Why, no, dad, I don't."

"She was your dead mother's dearest and oldest friend. She was Julia Ranney then, the prettiest girl in the village. At least she was until I happened to meet some one prettier. Why, boy, Julia Spencer might have been your mother."

"I'm very glad she isn't," said the young man.

"And why?"

"Because I mean to marry Julia Spencer's daughter."

The older man stopped short.

"Put down the bag," he said. His bright blue eyes sought his son's.

"Have you set your heart on this?" he slowly asked.

"Yes, father, I have."

"And you really mean to marry and settle down and take an active interest in your father's affairs? He's growing old, and needs you."

"Yes, dad."

The older man put out his hand and the younger firmly gripped it.

"This is not," said the father, "quite the surprise you may think it. Professor Patton wrote to me some time ago preparing me for what he seemed to think was inevitable. Still, it is a little startling, coming from your own lips."

"Annie has just turned the corner," murmured the young man. "Will you meet her now?"

"I'll meet her mother first," said the father. "You keep the daughter away for a half hour or so. Which is the house?"

"The cottage back of the big tree, dad?"

The older man picked up the bag, and the younger one turned and walked rapidly down the street.

"John," the older man called after him.

"Well, dad?"

"Don't let it slip your mind that the boycott must be lifted."

The young man smiled back at his father and the latter wistfully watched him as he hastened up the street toward the trim-built young woman who was slowly approaching.

"Just like me," he muttered; "same old obstinacy. Ready to go through thick and thin for what he wants. God bless him, he's all right."

With which closing apostrophe the older man caught up the valise and turned through the gateway that led to the cottage behind the big tree.

He looked back once more as he ascended the steps. He could see the two figures, now side by side, coming up the street.

"Boycotted," he chuckled, "boycotted!"

It was the evening of President Lamson's reception to the graduating class. The assembly room was filled with the seniors and their friends. There had been music by the glee club, and the auditors were scattered in little groups about the apartment. Over in one corner sat John Sturges' father, with his old friend and preceptor, Professor Patton. Near a window at the side of the room stood John Sturges himself, looking very well indeed for a penny-saving country-lad in his immaculate evening clothes. By him stood a sweet-faced girl to whom he frequently bent in smiling deference. They were quite alone. John's classmates holding themselves strictly aloof, a fact which drew frequent amused glances from the boy's father.

Then President Lamson held up his hand. When all was still he beckoned to Professor Patton. The latter arose and stepped forward.

"Friends," he said. "I have some pleasant news to impart. It will be, I think, of special interest to the graduating class. You all know, I am sure, that our gymnasium fund has grown with exasperating slowness, and that we are still a long ways off from the desired amount. At least we were until five minutes ago." He paused and looked around.

"The fact is," he smilingly went on, "we have been entertaining a good fairy unawares. I am making this little explanation quite without the fairy's knowledge, because, as you will presently discover, he is the last man in the college who wants his merits advertised. And yet just a little explanation is due him. He came here quietly at his father's suggestion to add a year of special work to the education he had already received in one of the large Eastern colleges. He was prompted, too, by the necessity of giving a strained knee a long rest, an accident he received on the football field, for he was, if the daily journals are to be believed, the great half-back of '96. He came to this college because it was his father's alma mater and because that father, who has left his many business interests and come across the continent to be here this evening, desired him to meet and know his early friend and old preceptor." Here the professor bowed. "And now I have only to add," he went on more hurriedly, "that your class-mate, John Sheldon Sturges, has just subscribed \$20,000 for the completion and equipment of the college gymnasium, and I want you to give him three cheers and the college yell."

There was a moment's hesitation and then the cheers and yell were given with a royal will.

"Father, father," cried John, as the elder Sturges pressed forward with hands outstretched to both his son and the blushing girl. "This isn't what I wanted at all."

But the father only chuckled.

"I told you that boycott would have to be lifted," he laughingly answered.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

"You should never take anything that doesn't agree with you," said the doctor.

"If I'd always followed that rule, Maria," said the patient, turning to his wife, "where would you be?"

Kitchens.

It is marvellous that the room of most importance in the house—whether a two-room or a twenty-room house—has never had a book written upon it, says an exchange. Drawing-rooms, libraries, bedrooms and halls have had volumes written upon them,—their light, heat, ventilation, decoration and furnishings; but the kitchen is mainly ignored. Yet, in this room the majority of wives and mothers spend half of their days, and from the kitchen laboratory issues the life-giving or the death-giving force to each member of the family.

An article recently written on kitchens illustrates by photographs the butlers' pantries, cold-storage rooms, and kitchens of several multimillionaires. The illustrations display steel ranges, gas stoves, electric-heated closets for warming dishes, beautifully tiled walls, cemented floors; and one showed a rocking chair in the room and a rug before the cooking-table!

The same article stated that three hundred utensils were needed in a well-appointed kitchen. Imagine the dismay of the average man if his wife asked for half this number. The farmer may have the latest improved reapers, mowers, plows and cutting machines, but does the wife have a meat-grinder, an apple-parer and corer, a raisin-seeder, cherry-pitter, knife-sharpener and a proper assortment of knives, skimmers, strainers and measuring-cups? Has she a dairy thermometer, and one for her oven?

Yet ten dollars would equip a kitchen with conveniences that would save miles of weary steps, save hours of time, and prevent most failures in cooking; and the preparation of food, what it should be, an exact science.

Any man who builds a "lean-to" kitchen in this hot climate should be sentenced to broil in it, without cessation for one summer. Let the parlor be a half-story lean-to, but have a high, airy, well-ventilated, and sunlit room for your kitchen. This done, have one side ceiled, with shallow cupboards where every utensil needed can be kept free from dust and easily seen. Have the cooking-table full of drawers near this side of the room and your pails of water at hand.

Women travel miles uselessly because they do not arrange their kitchens to save steps; they make round-about trips when they should remember that "the shortest distance between two given points is a straight line." Young housekeepers especially forget this.

The great steamers, carrying many hundred passengers, have tiny kitchens, where the cook can stand and reach nearly everything he uses, without many steps. If one masses the utensils instead of scattering them, half the bustle and step, step, stepping—so fatiguing—would be saved.

If you have to live in your kitchen, make it a good place to live in, as it is an honorable one. If the room is large, take one corner and concentrate there your tables, tools and utensils near the stove. You will thus save your strength for walking out of doors and inhaling fresh air, which greatly promotes good-nature as well as godliness.

A good way to cure insomnia is to sleep it off.

Stern Father—"Young man, I saw you kissing my daughter as I passed the parlor door, and I want you to know that I don't like it. What have you got to say for yourself?"

Young Man—"Well, all I've got to say is that you don't know a good thing when you see it."

These Three Preparations Free.



Step
By Step the
Slocum Treatment Cures

Consumption

Dr. Slocum, the famous scientist, whose lectures and demonstrations in New York and London this winter have astounded medical circles, has at last perfected his new system of treatment for the absolute cure of tuberculosis and all pulmonary diseases.

This triumphant victory over the deadly bacilli is far reaching in its effects, for there is no longer room for doubt that the gifted specialist has given to the world a boon that will save millions of precious lives.

Dr. Slocum's System of Treatment is both scientific and progressive going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing the cure step by step.

First Step.—Killing the life-destroying germs which invest the lungs.

Second Step.—Toning the entire system and strengthening the nerves—filling the veins with tingling new life.

Third Step.—Building healthy flesh and fortifying against future attacks.

The Slocum Treatment is revolutionary because it provides a new application for every stage of the disease. The failures of inoculation by Paris scientists are overcome by Slocum through progressive drug force. The diseases leading to consumption are also mastered so that once the bacilli are removed from the lungs there remains no other germ-breeding menace.

The Slocum System cures grip and its painful after-effects, dangerous coughs, bronchitis, and every known form of pulmonary disease.

It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal, and gives endurance to those who have inherited hollow chests, with their long train of attending dangers.

To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers.

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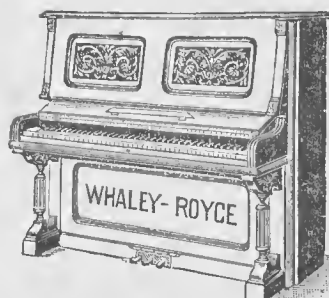
to every reader of this paper.

Simply write to THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Limited, 179 King St. West, Toronto, giving post office and express office address, and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Sufferers should take instant advantage of this generous proposition, and when writing for them always mention this paper.

Persons in Canada, seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories.

Let no previous discouragements prevent your taking advantage of this splendid free offer before too late.



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HIGH WHEEL—easy running.

STRONG AXLE—Has perfect truss-rod; Skein takes more timber than any other farm wagon.

DOUBLE BOX—especially built for the requirements of the North-west.

Strongly recommended to their friends by all purchasers.

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THE STEVENS WAGON

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Undoubtedly the **BEST** offered to the Canadian Farmer to-day.

STEVENS MANUFACTURING CO.

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Branch Depot: Grain Exchange Bldg., WINNIPEG.

A Simple Cure for Diphtheria.

A few years ago, when diphtheria was raging in England, a gentleman accompanied the celebrated Dr. Feld on his rounds to witness the so-called "wonderful cures" which he performed, while the patients of others were dropping on all sides. All he took with him was powder of sulphur and a quill, and with these he cured every patient without exception—that is, he put a teaspoonful of flour of brimstone into a wineglass of water, and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water, and on the sulphur becoming well mixed he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger, as brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast, and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, he recommended the swallowing of it, and, in extreme cases, in which he had just been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closed to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and, after the fungus had shrunk to allow of it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from diphtheria. If the patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel, and sprinkle a spoonful or two of the brimstone at a time upon it: let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die.—The Lancet.

Officer—"How is this, Murphy? The sergeant complains that you call him names."

Private Murphy—"Plaze, sur, I niver called him any names at all. All I said was: 'Sergeant,' says I, 'some of us ought to be in the menagerie.'

A Study in Mathematics.

Some time ago Miss Gould, of Montreal, started a chain letter to raise money for the Canadian contingent campaign fund. Each person who received a copy of the letter was expected to send ten cents to her address and to write three similar letter to friends, numbering these one number higher than the one he or she had received. The persons who received letters numbered 30 were instructed to return ten cents but to write no other letters, as this number completes the chain. There would thus be one copy of letter 1, three copies of letter 2, nine copies of letter 3, twenty-seven of 4, and so on. Whether or not the promoters of the scheme realized in starting it the stupendous dimensions of the proposition, we know not, but to ascertain the amount of money which would thus be received, if none of the links were broken before all had reached letter 30, one of The Nor'-West Farmer's staff has figured the matter out with the following results:—The number of letters which would have to be written would be 102,945,566,047,324, and the amount of money which would be realized would be \$10,294,556,604,732.40. The letters would not only reach every man, woman and child the world over, but would come back to them again something like 68,629 times. If the money was all received in Canadian ten cent pieces, and was laid in a row side by side, the coins touching, it would reach 1,066,256,750 miles, or around the world over 42,650 times. As each person in the world would have to contribute about \$6,863 by the time the whole system of letters had been elaborated, it is pretty safe to predict that a good many of the links will be broken.

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.

Never press a girl to sing. A girl can always sing best when she isn't pressed.

It seems paradoxical that people of small caliber can prove themselves to be great b res.

A young lady wrote some verses for a paper about her birthday, and headed them "May 30th." It almost made her hair turn gray when it appeared in print as "My 30th."

"Haven't I told you," asked the father, "to always tell the truth?"

"Yes, you told me that," the young man admitted, "and at another time you told me never to become the slave of a habit."

She (poetical)—"Do you notice, darling, what beautiful azure tints the sun lends to the bosom of the ocean?"

He (practical)—"That, my dear, is the dye out of some of those cheap bathing suits."

A traveller, meeting a settler near a house in the backwoods, the following colloquy occurred:—

"Whose house?"

"Noggs."

"What's it built of?"

"Lcgs."

"Any neighbors?"

"Frogs."

"What's the soil?"

"Bogs."

"The climate?"

"Fogs."

"What do you eat?"

"Hogs."

"How do you catch them?"

"Dogs."

Angling Extraordinary.

By a Returned Klondiker.

We started by the Edmonton route, for the goldfields of the Yukon, and that is how it befel that on a hot June afternoon we found ourselves encamped on the banks of Sandy Creek, a small stream which empties itself into the Great Slave Lake.

Originally our number had been three, but having overtaken some other parties bound for the same "Tom Tiddler's Ground," we had combined forces, until our party numbered the respectable total of thirteen. To while away the afternoon, but with the more practical object of replenishing our larder with something a little more delicate than that which had up to the present satiated our hunger, we decided to tempt the sealy denizens of the river to a snack of spoon bait.

As the illustration will show, we were not without some measure of success. Fishing from the bank of the stream, with willow boughs serving the purpose of rods, we had within an hour secured the catch that is portrayed in the accompanying picture as the reward of our labors—for labor it certainly is, casting a

piece, possibly some twenty yards, when they began again the same performance. Suddenly an Indian would pause, and with a sudden jerk would swoop a fish up on to the bank, it having been snared in the curved end of the pole. He had felt the fish swimming up stream, and had thus been able to "hook" it. These fish are making their way up stream to spawn, and owing to the swiftness of the current, have a slow and difficult task before them.

There was one young fellow there who was not fishing like his companions, and from him I gathered these facts which I have written down. In answer to my query, he said he preferred to fish later in the evening, as the fish then came closer in to the bank, and a greater number as well as larger ones could be caught. And he certainly proved his statements to be correct, for on returning there in the evening he had about 200 lbs. of various species to support his words. "We never eat them," he said, "We catch and dry them, and they are then fed to our dogs."

A peculiar feature of these fish is the fact that the nose seems to be battered into their head, which my Indian acquaintance informed me was due to the fish striking their heads against stones and



A Good Catch.

spoon bait into the water every few seconds, while the sun beats down with un pitying force upon us, and the wily mosquito keeps one up to an unceasing bout of vigor. The largest fish we were unable to weigh, the scales that formed part of our kit showing a maximum capacity of 10 lbs.; so we had, therefore, to make a guess at its weight, which was adjudged by all in camp to weigh at least 25 lbs., which, considering its length, was certainly not exaggerating.

Later on in the journey, sometime during August, when nearing the coast, there came under my notice a manner of camping at once novel and extraordinary. It is practiced by the Indians, and requires a dexterity of manipulation and refinement of the sense of feeling of no mean order. We were camped at the little village of Teltan, through which village ran a small but remarkably swift stream, the name of which, however, has escaped my memory.

I had wandered down to the bank of this river to where some Indians were engaged in their primeval mode of angling. Each man carried a pole, perhaps 12 ft. long, the end of which was curved after the manner of a walking stick. Gently dropping this pole into the stream—the waters of which, by the way, are extremely muddy—they followed it down a

other hard substances in their effort of taking shelter in making their way up stream. "They become so exhausted," he said, "that after spawning the river is one mass of floating dead fish, which are carried on to the banks by the current, and there lie and rot, the stench often being so great as to be unbearable."

The Odd Thing About It.

I had been poring over a fourteenth century manuscript in the window seat, behind the library curtains. The twilight, and the end of the faint, crabbed writing came together; and then I suppose I fell asleep. I awoke at the sound of Vera Rutherford's voice.

"The odd thing about it is that I don't really dislike him at all."

"You will tell me next that he doesn't really dislike you," said Maud Leslie, with an unbelieving laugh.

"I am afraid," said Vera, "there is no doubt about that." I could have pointed out grave doubts; but I wasn't more than half awake. Besides, I couldn't be quite sure that they referred to me.

"Did you say 'afraid, Ve?'"

"You needn't quibble over my words," she answered impatiently. There was a pause.

"Dear old Ve!" said Maud, in a moment. Here again I ought to have pretended that I had just woke up, and announced myself.

"I hate him!" Vera observed inconsistently.

"So," said Maud, heartily, "do I!" I could not well proclaim my presence after these remarks.

"At least, I think I do."

"I am sure I do," said Maud, positively.

"I consider him horrible."

"Oh, Maud, you know he isn't."

"He must be, or he wouldn't be so rude to you."

"I—I provoke him, you see."

"That is no excuse at all. Look at the way he contradicted you about those Tusean vases, or whatever you call them."

"I contradicted him first."

"Why shouldn't you?"

"Because—he was right."

"Which made it all the more annoying."

"Yes," said Vera, with a sigh. I wished I had let her have her own way.

"Never mind, dear. You refuted him about those silly pre-something-or-other things."

"No-o; I didn't really."

"Oh but you did! Papa and every one laughed about it." Confound them!

"Ah, but—I was sorry, and he knew it."

"Nonsense, Ve."

"Didn't you hear what he said to Sir Garvin O'Brien about them afterward? If you remember—"

"I don't; I didn't understand a word of their gibberish, and didn't want to."

Quite right, Miss Maud; "women shouldn't dabble in antiquities. Then they wouldn't quarrel with antiquarians."

"Anyhow it disposed of my theory completely."

"Then why didn't he say it at the time?"

"Probably he thought me beneath argument." As a matter of fact I had, for once, made an effort to be magnanimous, and spare her feelings.

"He is a great deal too 'superior,'" stated Maud. I felt myself blushing.

"He really knows a great deal," suggested Vera, timidly. I made up my mind not to quarrel with her any more.

"A lot of antiquated rubbish of no use to any one," scoffed Maud. I could feel that she was tossing her head. "Jack calls him the lumberroom!" Jack is a young ass.

"I don't agree," said Vera, hotly. "Jack is—"

"No, he isn't!" He's very nearly engaged to Maud.

"A charming and intelligent fellow, I was going to say."

"Nasty little story-teller!" I thought they were going to quarrel, but they didn't.

"Well, I admit the learning of your Mr. Norton," said Maud, when they had done laughing, "but—"

"He isn't my Mr. Norton," Vera objected. There was a further pause. If Maud had gone I should have felt inclined to come out and place "Mr. Norton" at pretty Vera's disposal, but Maud didn't go.

"Do you really like him, old Ve?" she asked.

"Only just a little."

"Sure?"

"Yes—almost sure."

"I can't see what you like in him," protested Maud, impatiently. "He's 40, at least. Thirty-seven only, Miss Maud."

"I don't care if he is. He looks young."

"He's full of conceit." That really was a mistake.

"Oh, Maudie! Of course, he can't help knowing that he knows things!"

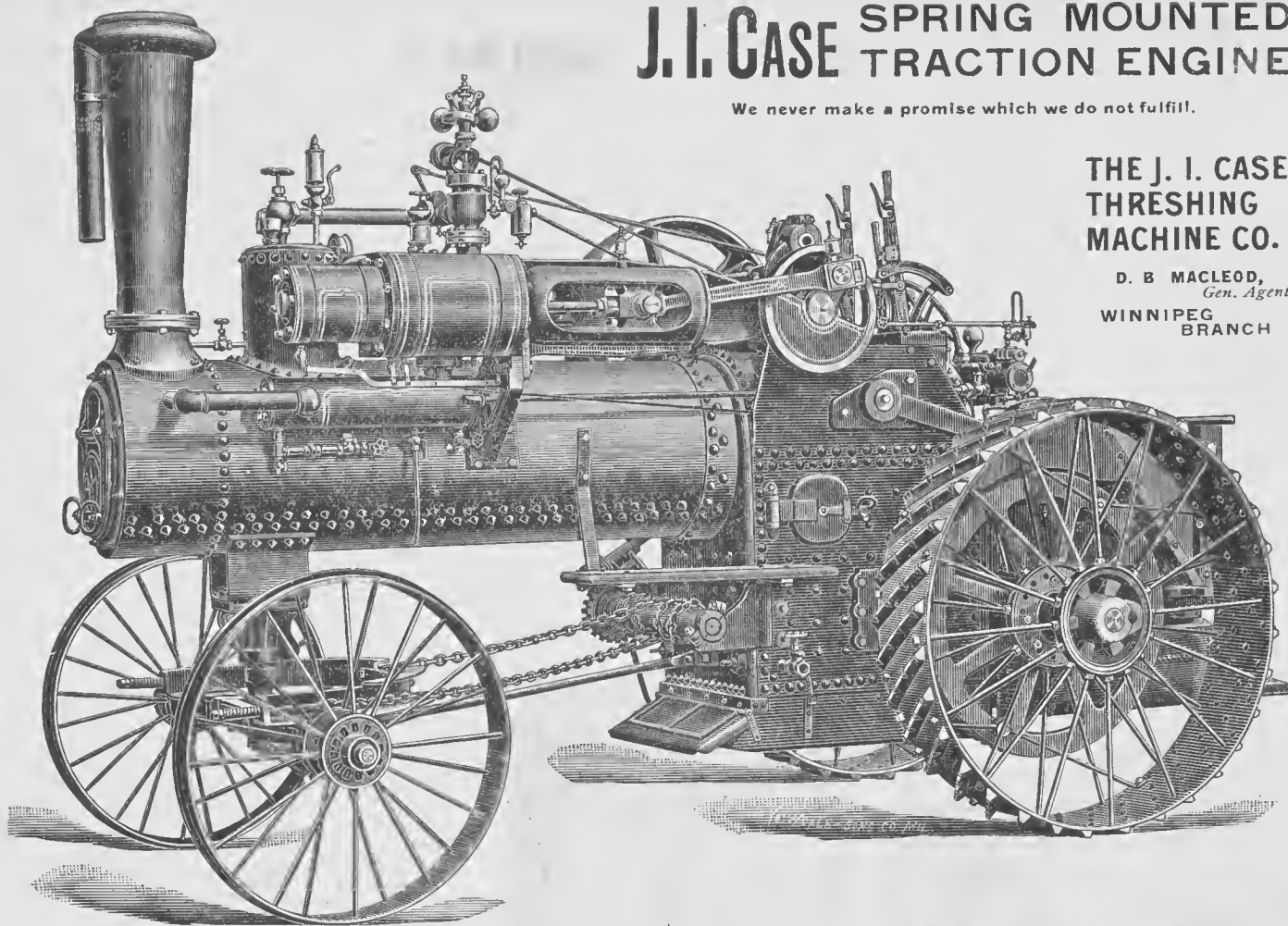
"Rubbishy antiquities! I beg your pardon, dear old girl, for attacking your subject; but they are. Anyhow, I don't be-

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lieve he knows half so much about them as you do."

"That," said Vera, "is utterly absurd. I do not deceive myself upon that point."

I have been studying antiquities for twenty years. She has dabbled in them for two. Her friends had persuaded her that she was an authority, and she had posed a little to me. I had been impatient and tactless in pointing out her harmless errors. That was the beginning of our quarrelling. Afterwards we disagreed upon everything that we happened to discuss. We had discussed a good many things.

"Anyhow," contended Maud, "he doesn't know much about anything else—except, perhaps, chess and billiards."

"He rows well, and dances splendidly." "If he did things as well as he thinks he does—!" said Maud scornfully. You will admit that my situation was embarrassing.

"You are rather hard on him, Maud, I think." So did I. "Won't you admit that he has many good points?"

"Oh—he can talk! He's very amusing when he comes out of the shell. I rather like to talk to him myself." Indeed! "But I don't believe he has a bit of sentiment in him. I'm sure he's never kissed a girl in his life." Hasn't he! "Unless"—she laughed mischievously—"it's you."

"You are ridiculous," protested Vera. "He wouldn't dream of such a thing." Obviously Miss Vera understood me no better than other antiquities.

"Perhaps he—Why don't you leave off squabbling with him?"

"He won't let me. He generally begins by asking whether I am ready for our usual quarrel."

"Why don't you say 'no.'"

"Because he ought to say it." I resolved that he should.

"Then you will find him deadly dull."

"I—I don't think I should."

"Whatever would you talk about?"

"Oh—the usual things!"

"My dear Ve, he couldn't! Just fancy him whispering soft nothings in your ear!" Maud laughed. Personally, I didn't see anything to laugh at. "And you blushing and looking down—"

"Don't be so silly!"

"Whilst he imprinted a chaste salute—"

"It is time to dress for dinner," said Vera, frigidly. She walked towards the door.

"He has a ginger mustache," said Maud, as a parting shot. This remark was absolutely untrue; it is golden almost.

"He has not!" Vera departed.

Maud hummed a queer little tune to herself for a minute. Then she sighed twice—presumably for Vera. Then she shrugged her shoulders once—I fear for me! Then she went out also. After a prudent interval I followed.

At dinner Vera and I were neighbors. I avoided antiquities, and told her amusing stories, just to hear her laugh. She looks very pretty when she laughs. She also looks very pretty when she doesn't.

After dinner our host, who is proud of his scenery, suggested that we should go and see the moon rise over Tall Hill. I managed to escort Vera and to lose the others.

"Shall we have our usual quarrel?" she asked, when we had perched ourselves upon a big style at the foot of the hill.

"No," I replied; "I don't want to quarrel, please."

"Don't you?" she said, brightly, "Aren't you afraid we shall be dull?"

"Not in the least; but if you are—"

"Oh, no. We can talk about—let me see—"

"The usual things?" I suggested. She looked swiftly at me, and gave a little start. I took hold of her arm. "I thought you were falling," I explained. "Perhaps it would be safer if I held—you." She

didn't seem to mind, so I gathered her arm comfortably in mine.

We sat a few minutes in silence, watching the yellow rim appearing, and the pale light streaming down the fields, dotted here and there with tall trees.

"It is very, very beautiful," she said softly. "It makes me feel good. I am so glad you didn't want to quarrel to-night."

"Or any other night. I have been going to tell you so for a long time." She laughed.

"How strange! Do you know, I have been wanting to say the same thing to you."

"It was right that the overture should come from me." She started and glanced at me again. The moonlight lit up her pretty, thoughtful face and glistened in her golden hair. "The prettiest effect of the moonrise is invisible to you," I told her.

"I think," she said smilingly, "it's nicest effect is that is has made two quarrelsome people—" She hesitated for the word.

"Good friends?" She nodded. "One of them is very glad."

"So," she said almost inaudibly, "is the other."

"Do you know, little Vera, dreadfully as we quarrelled, I liked you all the time. Only I thought that you disliked me so much."

She would certainly have fallen off if I had not had the presence of mind to put my arm round her waist.

"Oh, no," she cried quickly. "Indeed I didn't."

"That," I said, "was the odd thing about it."

She gave such a jump at the quotation that she would certainly have fallen off the seat—if I had not had the presence of mind to put my arm round her waist!

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